NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
DATA SHEETS

NWT DATA SHEETS

Northwest Territories

General Information Sheet

TOTAL AREA OF THE NWT
3,376,698 square kilometres (1,304,904 square miles), or about a third of the total area of Canada; approximately equal in size to India.
LAND AREA: 3,244,608 square kilometres (1,252,743 square miles).
FRESHWATER AREA: 132,090 square kilometres (51,000 square miles).

PHYSIOGRAPHY
The **Precambrian or Canadian Shield** is the largest of the physiographic regions recognized in the Northwest Territories. It occupies somewhat over half of the total Territorial area and includes part of the Arctic Archipelago.

In the eastern Arctic Islands, the Precambrian rocks form a spine of mountains from Baffin to Ellesmere Island which rises to heights of 8,000 to 10,000 feet. Glaciers are found in the higher altitudes. These mountains form spectacular vertical cliffs and deep fiords along the islands' eastern coasts.

The next largest physiographic region of the Northwest Territories is that composed of **Plains**. This area may be divided into the **Interior or Western Plains**, the **Arctic Lowlands**, the **Arctic Coastal Plain**, and the **Hudson Bay Lowland**.

The Interior Plains are a continuation of the Great Plains that stretch from the Gulf of Mexico northward. In the Northwest Territories, the Interior Plains area is dominated by the Mackenzie River, flowing out of Great Slave Lake northward to the Beaufort Sea. These plains are a vast sedimentary basin which was formerly an inland sea covering most of the prairie provinces.

The Arctic Lowlands lie to the north of the Arctic Coast as far as southern Melville and Ellesmere Islands, and in the Foxe Basin area.

The third major physiographic division of the NWT is the **Innuitian** region. This area, to the north of the Arctic Lowlands and lying entirely within the northern Arctic Islands, comprises of mountains and basins similar to those of the Cordilleran and Appalachian areas of western and eastern Canada. Elevations range from 400 to 2,000 feet in the Parry Plateau to the truly rugged mountains of Axel Heiberg Island and the Grant Land Mountains, which reach elevations as high as 8,000 feet.

Finally, the western NWT contains a small portion of the **Cordilleran** region. This is part of the great mountain barrier which extends along the western part of the continent. The Cordilleran region contains a number of the most impressive elevations in the NWT, including the Selwyn, Richardson, Mackenzie and Franklin Mountains, ranging from 3,000 to over 9,000 feet in altitude.

PERMAFROST
The term permafrost is a convenient short form of "permanently frozen ground." It describes the thermal condition of earth materials such as rock and soil when their temperature remains below 0°C continuously for a number of years. A large percentage of the NWT is permanently frozen ground; the Arctic Islands and much of the central mainland of the NWT are north of the line of continuous permafrost. In the continuous zone, permafrost occurs everywhere under the ground sur-

face and may be hundreds of metres thick. It has been reported as deep as 500 metres in some areas.

TIME ZONES

Canada's NWT encompasses four time zones. From east to west: the extreme eastern end of Baffin Island is on Atlantic Standard; most of Baffin Island is on Eastern Standard; the central Arctic is Central Standard east of longitude 100, and the remainder of the NWT is on Mountain Standard time.

Time differences from Ottawa: Frobisher Bay (Eastern Standard) — O; Rankin Inlet (Central Standard) — minus 1 hour; Yellowknife (Mountain Standard) — minus 2 hours.

CLIMATE

The Northwest Territories is not a land of eternal ice and snow, although there are permanent icecaps on the far northern islands. For the most part, however, the climate of the NWT can be described as dry and cold.

THE SUB-ARCTIC

The winters in the sub-Arctic region of the Mackenzie Valley are longer and colder than in southern Canada, but the summers, while short, are pleasantly warm. Temperatures in this region fall below 0°C for seven months cf the year — October to April. Extreme temperatures such as -57°C have been recorded, but this is rare.

THE ARCTIC

In general the climate of the Arctic is colder and drier than that of the sub-Arctic. There are wide variations within this region. The mean temperature for January, the coldest month, ranges for example from -26°C at Frobisher Bay on southern Baffin Island to -32°C at Chesterfield Inlet on the Keewatin Coast, to -37.2°C for Melville Island in the Arctic Islands.

Hours of Sunlight, Selected NWT Communities

	Jan. 21	Mar. 21	June 21	Sept. 21
Yellowknife	6.5	12.4	20.0	12.5
Inuvik	0.0	12.5	24.0	12.5
Frobisher Bay	4.5	12.3	20.8	12.3
Cambridge Bay	0.0	12.5	24.0	12.5
Chesterfield Inlet	4.5	12.3	20.8	12.3

Extreme Temperatures, Selected NWT Communities

	Extreme minimum temperatures recorded in January	Extreme maximum temperatures recorded in July
Yellowknife	-51 degrees C	32 degrees C
Inuvik	-52 degrees C	31 degrees C
Frobisher Bay	-45 degrees C	24 degrees C
Cambridge Bay	-53 degrees C	29 degrees C
Chesterfield Inlet	-51 degrees C	29 degrees C

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The people in the Northwest Territories may be divided into two groups:

1) People who spoke variations of the Inuit (Eskimo) language and followed a certain style of life — that of the kayak and the snowhouse. In general, these were the people of the barrens and the coast.

2) Athapaskan-speaking people ("Dene"), whose culture was typified by the snowshoe and the canoe. The northern Indian people were people of the inland forests and lakes.

HISTORY

Apart from the fleeting contact of early Viking adventurers, the first recorded European explorations into Northern Canada were of two kinds: Arctic sea voyages in search of the Northwest Passage, and overland expeditions by fur-traders of the Northwest and Hudson's Bay companies. The first actual contacts may have taken place much earlier, as European fishermen and whalers preceded the explorers by several centuries; however, these people had little reason to leave written evidence of their journeys.

Contact with the Dene tribes of the western NWT occurred somewhat later than the first contacts with Inuit, but were more extensive and drastic in their implications for the people's way of life. It was the rivalry between the Montreal-based Northwest Company and the Hudson's Bay Company in the late 1700s which provoked the journeys inland in search of furs.

With the Yukon gold rush of 1898, during which many gold-seekers traversed the southern NWT, came the establishment of RCMP posts in the western and eastern Arctic. The Federal Government began to demonstrate some concern for Canadian sovereignty in its northern territories, and sponsored a number of exploratory and mapping expeditions.

About the time of the First World War, the whaling industry became obsolete. Its function in the Arctic economy was replaced by the white fox trade in the eastern Arctic, and muskrat trapping brought prosperity to the Mackenzie Delta. Schools, churches and hospitals were gradually built, and Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Stations brought communication with the outside world.

Mineral exploration, aided by the introduction of aircraft, began in the western Arctic, and resulted in the establishment of the permanent communities of Yellowknife and Norman Wells. The Dene and the Inuit for the most part continued to follow a nomadic way of life, coming in to trading post communities with their furs perhaps once or twice a year.

It was World War II and the immediate post-war era of defence installations which really brought the NWT into the twentieth century. The construction of airfields and DEW Line installations caused an economic boom and made wage employment available as never before in many parts of the Arctic. The Federal Government moved into the North in a large way, constructing schools and nursing stations throughout the 1950s. The native people gradually moved into the communities from the land, although in recent years there has been something of a "back to the land" movement. In the 1950s, diseases such as tuberculosis, high infant mortality, and in some cases famine, as well as the desire to be near their children as they were educated, drove many people into year-round settlement living.

By the 1960s the Inuit arts and crafts industry had been established and the co-operative movement started. After the establishment of a resident Territorial Government in 1967, Northerners rapidly became sophisticated in the ways of government.

Mineral and petroleum exploration and development continues to loom large in the North's economy, although many people still hunt, trap and fish for a living. The outstanding issues for the people of today's NWT are the settlement of aboriginal land claims, responsible self-government at all levels, economic development and cultural preservation.

EVOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT IN THE NWT

Before Confederation in 1867, the Northwest Territories was part of a vast tract of land known as Rupert's Land administered by the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1870, the British government transferred full title to these lands to Canada. The Canadian **North-West Territories Act** of 1875, with amendments, still serves as the "constitution" of the NWT.

After 1905, when the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created, the residual NWT was left with a federally appointed Commissioner and Council in Ottawa. The RCMP handled many local administrative responsibilities, apart from police work, such as the distribution of social assistance, particularly in the area above the tree line. Indian Agents were appointed to deal with the Dene, following their organization into bands with chiefs and councils when Treaties 8 (1897-1900) and 11 (1921-22) were signed. The churches were generally responsible for what education and medical services were available.

Economic development in the Mackenzie District brought with it an influx of newcomers who were used to, and demanded, representative government at the Territorial and municipal levels. In 1951 the first elected members from that District joined the Territorial Council. Finally, in 1967, after the Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the NWT had travelled all over the NWT to solicit residents' views, the NWT obtained a resident Commissioner and administration.

By 1975, the Territorial Council was fully elected, rather than partially appointed, and included representation from the Eastern Arctic as well as the west. The Government of Canada had been more active in the administration of the north after the Second World War, and most of these responsibilities, which were similar to those of a province, were transferred to the Territorial Government. The development of government at the municipal level was a priority of the new Territorial Government, and proceeded rapidly throughout the 1970s. The growing political awareness of the 1970s also brought about the formation of a number of native interest groups, who brought the issue of aboriginal rights in the NWT to national attention.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NWT

Responsibilities: The Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories has legislative powers similar to those of a provincial legislature except that all natural resources (except game) remain the exclusive responsibility of the Federal Government. The legislative powers are granted by the Northwest Territories Act to the Commissioner-in-Council — that is to say, the Commissioner may, with the advice and consent of the Assembly, make laws relating to those subjects over which the Government of Canada has given legislative authority to the Territories. The NWT Legislative Assembly does not, at present, operate on a party system. Its Members attempt to make decisions and provide advice to the Executive by consensus. A majority of the Members of the Legislative Assembly are of aboriginal descent.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Executive Council is the senior decision-making body of the Government of the Northwest Territories. The Commissioner continues to be the formal head of government and chairs the Executive Council. The Council is made up of the Commissioner, a civil servant, and eight elected Executive members, all of whom are MLAs for various constituencies. One member is chosen as government leader and is the deputy chairman of the Executive Council. Each elected Executive member is minister of a department or departments.

Executive members are collectively responsible for decisions on policy and programs, for relations with federal and provincial governments and for the general conduct of government in the NWT.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

There are 16 settlements, 29 hamlets, one village, five towns and one city in the NWT. In the Dene communities, band and community councils are sometimes combined. The government of the NWT's Department of Local Government has responsibility for municipal affairs. In addition, there are several larger organizations which provide a forum for discussion of municipal interests: the Baffin Regional Council, Deh Cho Regional Council, Keewatin Regional Council, Kitikmeot Regional Council, the Dogrib Tribal Council and the NWT Association of Municipalities.

NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS/ LAND CLAIMS

Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement
President: Peter Green

Dene Nation
President: Steve Kakfwi

Metis Association of the Northwest Territories
President: Larry Tourangeau

Inuit Tapirisat of Canada
President: John Amagoalik

POPULATION:

Total NWT Population, Selected Census Years

1911	6,507
1931	9,316
1951	16,004
1961	22,998
1971	34,804
1980	45,882
1982	48,346

Location:

Percentage Distribution of Population by Region, 1980

Baffin	18.11%
Keewatin	9.16%
Kitikmeot	7.26%
Inuvik	16.15%
Fort Smith	49.32%

Percentage Distribution of Population by Municipal Status, 1980

Cities	17.8%
Towns	20.3%
Villages	6.6%
Hamlets	26.8%
Settlements	22.9%
Unorganized	2.8%

Sex, Age, Ethnicity:

Percentage Sex Distribution, 1978 GNWT Estimate

52.1% Male, 47.9% Female.

Age Distribution, 1981

Pre-school (0 - 4)	5,540	12.1%
School Age (5 - 14)	10,395	22.7%
Working Age (15 - 64)	28,480	62.3%
Elderly (65 +)	1,325	2.9%

ECONOMY

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

FISH

A large number of fish species are found in NWT waters. These include: whitefish, pickerel, northern pike, tullibee, lake trout, perch, inconnu, Arctic char, grayling, loche, Dolly Varden, brook trout, rainbow trout, goldeye, ciscoe and suckers.

Arctic char, grayling, lake trout, pickerel (walleye) and northern pike (generally called "jackfish" in the North) are the species most frequently **sport-fished** in the NWT. A large number of sport fishing lodges contribute to the employment of Northerners and to the Northern economy. For information on lodges and sport fishing regulations, contact the Government of the NWT, TravelArctic, in Yellowknife.

Net fishing for **domestic** purposes is also carried out, particularly for Arctic char, whitefish, lake trout and northern pike. Most residents who undertake domestic fishing are native people and others who live primarily off the land.

The **commercial fishery** is a small but important sector of the NWT economy.

MARINE MAMMALS

The Arctic marine mammal harvest is an important component of the economy of several Inuit communities.

GAME

A wide variety of game in the NWT is hunted for sport and for domestic use.

Hunter and Trappers Associations in most communities are active in promoting and advising on wildlife management and resource harvesting programs. Game harvests are closely monitored by the Government of the NWT's Wildlife Service to ensure a lasting supply of this resource and to protect endangered species. A great many NWT residents use hunting and trapping as a primary or secondary source of livelihood.

FORESTRY

The area below the tree line is sufficiently timbered to support a modest commercial forestry, although the trees are not large by southern standards. In the more northerly forested areas, wood is used domestically for fuel rather than building, in the main.

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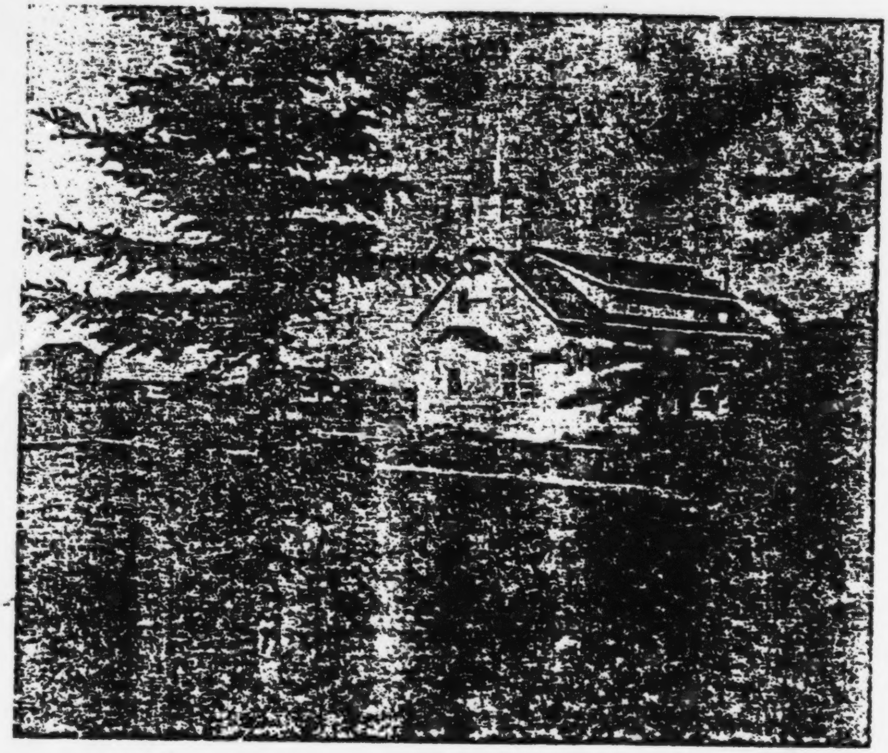
Aklavik



LOCATION

68°13' N, 135°00' W. Elevation 11m at the airstrip. 58 air km W of Inuvik, 1143 air km NW of Yellowknife, in the Inuvik Region.

On the Peel Channel of the Mackenzie River Delta, near the mouth of the Mackenzie.

TOPOGRAPHY

On flat, muskeg-covered silt, hemmed in by the river and swamps and ponds, at the edge of the treeline.

CLIMATE

Average annual precipitation: 9.91cm rainfall, 136.91cm snowfall, 23.6cm total precipitation.

July mean high 18.3°C, low 9.2°C.

January mean high -24.6°C, low -32.6°C.

Winds E at 5.2 knots.

HISTORY

Aklavik, which means "Place of the Barren Land Grizzly Bear" in Inuvialuktun was the place where the Inuvialuit and the Loucheux Dene traditionally met, and sometimes clashed, in their search for food and furs. Small trading posts had been established in the area by about 1910. In 1912 the Hudson's Bay Company founded a post at Pokiak, an Inuvialuit camp opposite the present site. The growth of trade led to expansion across the river and, in 1918, the beginning of the permanent settlement of Aklavik.

The community rapidly became the chief trapping, trading and transportation centre of the muskrat-rich Mackenzie Delta. Major developments included an Anglican mission (1919), the Western Arctic headquarters of the RCMP (1922), a Royal Canadian Corps of Signals station (1925), a Roman Catholic mission (1926), and the relocation of the Hudson's Bay Company store (1926). The first airplane, piloted by C.H. "Punch" Dickins, landed at Aklavik on July 1, 1929, and contract air mail service began in December of that year.

During the winter of 1931-32, the thriving community of 411 was the scene of much excitement as police, aided by a posse largely from Aklavik, used the settlement as a base in their pursuit of Albert Johnson, "The Mad Trapper of Rat River." The most famous manhunt the Canadian North has ever known ended with Johnson's burial at Aklavik, in unconsecrated ground.

With the expansion of the mission hospitals and residential schools, and the opening of government regional administrative offices, the population increased steadily. Alaskan Inuit joined the Inuvialuit, Dene and other residents to swell the population of Aklavik and the surrounding region to about 1,556 by 1952.

Owing to serious flooding and erosion problems at the Aklavik site, the Federal Government decided to relocate the community 58km to the west. The new town of Inuvik was completed in 1961; yet the move was only partially successful. Although all major facilities were transferred to Inuvik, many of the residents preferred to remain at Aklavik. Thus, while Aklavik is not the regional centre it once was, its inhabitants proudly call it "The town that wouldn't die."

DEMOGRAPHY

Population, December 1982, 743; 1971, 661.

1980 ethnic distribution: 44% Dene, 45% Inuit, 11% other.

Languages spoken: English, Inuvialuktun, Loucheux.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Hamlet status, January 1, 1974.

Dene Band.

MLA Richard Nerysoo (Mackenzie Delta); MP David Nickerson, PC (Western Arctic).

ECONOMY

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Trapping, hunting/fishing, handicrafts, transportation, oil and gas exploration, tourism.

CO-OPS

Aklavik Fur Garment Co-operative Ltd.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Fish: Arctic Char, Grayling, Jackfish (Pike), Whitefish.

Marine mammals: Beluga, Ringed Seal.

Game: Caribou, Fox, Muskrat, Weasel, Wolf.

Water transport is extensively used for moving heavy goods in the NWT. The Mackenzie River has heavy barge traffic during the summer, with both the Crown corporation, Northern Transportation Co. Ltd., and private operators shipping goods along the entire length of the river and into the western Arctic from Hay River. In the east and Hudson Bay the annual Sealift, assisted by the Canadian Coast Guard, provides the resupply of Arctic communities.

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephone service is provided by the common carriers to nearly all communities in the NWT.

Radio and television coverage is not yet as extensive. The CBC's Accelerated Coverage Plan is in process of extending service to communities with populations of over 500, while the Government of the NWT's Northern Communications Program has undertaken to provide regional CBC radio and television service to communities with populations between 250 and 500. The CBC broadcasts multilingually in the NWT, although native language coverage is somewhat broader in the eastern Arctic.

Print Media are not highly developed in the NWT owing to the small concentrations of population. There are, however, 7 weekly newspapers in the NWT, and a number of smaller community newsletters.

SERVICES

POLICE

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police "G" Division carries out most police work in the NWT under contract to the Territorial Government. Some municipalities also have bylaw enforcement officers. The RCMP have a long history in the North. In many cases, they were the first Federal representatives to arrive in a community, and often carried out duties completely unrelated to policing on behalf of the government. These frequently involved arduous patrols by dog-team to remote camps and posts which were epics of endurance.

FIRE

Fire departments in the NWT consist largely of trained volunteers in the communities, equipped with fire-fighting vehicles and equipment suitable to the size of the community.

HEALTH

Medical Services Branch of the Federal Department of National Health and Welfare provides acute care and preventive services to the majority of communities in the NWT, with the exception of Yellowknife, Hay River and Fort Smith. Acute care in these centres is provided by the Department of Health of the Government of the NWT.

SOCIAL SERVICES

The NWT Department of Social Services assists NWT residents in the areas of financial assistance to those in need, family and children's services, services to the aged and handicapped, corrections and alcohol and drugs.

EDUCATION

The NWT Government's Department of Education provides educational services to NWT residents. All but the very smallest communities now have schools for at least the earliest grades, so, fewer children are sent away from home for the long periods of time that used to be necessary. Adult, home management, special and vocational education are also provided within the NWT.

HOUSING

Owing to extremely high construction costs in the NWT, a far larger proportion of residents live in employer-subsidized housing or public housing than in Southern Canada. The Northwest Territories Housing Corporation, a Territorial Crown corporation, encourages home ownership and is responsible for public housing for families in need. Native associations are also involved in building houses.

RECREATION

A wide variety of recreational activities, organized and unorganized, is available to residents in the NWT. Many communities have facilities such as arenas and playgrounds or swimming pools. Outdoor sports and recreation are natural favourites in the NWT in both winter and summer. The NWT Public Library System offers services to readers. Community activities such as clubs, seasonal festivals, movies and dances are also popular.

From NWT Data Book 1982-83.
published by Outcrop Ltd., Yellowknife

Arctic Red River

Tsiigehtshik

Location

67°27' N. 133°44' W. Elevation 23m at the Arctic Red River beach. 96.5 air km S of Inuvik. 1.011 air km NW of Yellowknife in the Inuvik region.

At the confluence of the Arctic Red and Mackenzie Rivers.

Topography

Situated on fluvial glacial terraces near large areas of scrub forest.

Climate

Average annual precipitation: 13.5cm rainfall. 160.8cm snowfall. 29.6cm total precipitation.
July mean high. 19.9° C. low. 9.4° C.
January mean high -24.9° C.
low -32.7° C.
Winds E at 9.6 km/h.

History

It is probable that Arctic Red River. sited as it is at the confluence of two rivers. was a seasonal fishing camp of the Loucheux Dene for many centuries prior to European contact. Alexander Mackenzie's voyage in 1789 on the river that bears his name opened the area to trade and evangelization. Members of the Fort McPherson Loucheux band who had been converted to the Roman Catholic faith were drawn to Arctic Red River when a mission was established there in 1868. A Hudson's Bay Company trading post followed in the early 1870s.

As late as 1940. however. there were only three families living year-round at Arctic Red River. Permanent occupation on a slightly larger scale is quite recent: even in the 1960s. when the RCMP estimated the population at 120. the school was temporarily closed because of low attendance on the part of children away on the trapline with their parents. Construction of the Dempster Highway in the late 1970s offered wage employment opportunities near the community and. with a ferry crossing at the settlement. increased access to larger centres.

Demography

Population. June 1981. 120: 1976. 121.

1981 Sex distribution: 57% male. 43% female.

1981 age distribution: 0 - 4. 9%. 5 - 14. 26%: 15 - 64. 52%: 65+. 13%.

1981 ethnic distribution: 79% Dene. 13% Metis. 4% Inuit. 4% other.

Languages spoken. English. Loucheux.

Political Organization

Settlement status.

Band Council: Sam Lennie. Rose Clark. Peter Ross. Victor Simon.
Band Manager. Roger Allen
Secretary. Margaret Natsie.
Band Office: (403) 953-3201.

MLA Richard Nerysoo (Mackenzie Delta): MP David Nickerson. PC (Western Arctic).

Economy

Major Activities

Trapping. ferry crossing/highway maintenance. hunting/fishing.

Banks

None. Service from Inuvik.

Co-ops

Red River Incorporated Band Ltd.

Renewable Resources

Fish: Grayling. Inconnu. Jackfish (Pike). Whitefish.
1982 Harvest: Broad Whitefish. 903kg: Pike 109kg: Inconnu. 545kg: Lake Whitefish. 163kg.

Game: Beaver. Marten. Moose. Muskrat. Rabbit. Weasel.

Hunters and Trappers Association:
Andre Jerome. President. 1983.
Total number of trappers: 15 (1982-83).
Number over $600: 8.
Total fur dollars: $26.878.00.

Other renewable Resources

Wood for local construction and fuel.

Non-renewable Resources

Minerals: low lead-zinc potential

Hunters and Trappers Association.

Other renewable resources: Wood for local construction and fuel.

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Minerals: gypsum and bentonite prospects.

Oil and gas: numerous gas fields 95km NE.

TOURISM

Overlooks the scenic Mackenzie Delta, access to Richardson Mountains, museum, fishing. Charter tours from Inuvik. Arts and crafts: fur garments -muskrat parkas, wolf coats, mitts, mukluks, etc.

PRICES AND INCOME

Income per capita, 1976: $3,968.

Consumer prices, 1977-79: 40 - 49% higher than Edmonton.

INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER

NCPC (Area Office Inuvik), diesel generator, 1,800kW capacity.

WATER

Source, Peel Channel (year round). Water truck delivers in winter, surface pipe system connected in summer.

SANITATION

Sewage holding tanks, half of community's buildings, pumped out 1 - 2 times weekly, privately contracted. Sewage bags collected every second day.

FUEL

Heating oil, gasoline and diesel fuel available.

TRANSPORTATION

AIR

Scheduled Service: Kenn Borek Air, Ram Air, Aklavik Flying Service via Inuvik.

ROAD

6km of local unpaved roads with wooden sidewalks. Winter ice road to Inuvik. Taxi.

WATER

Barge service.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal code: X0E 0A0. Telephone: NorthwesTel (microwave), local and long distance. CBC Radio (microwave); CBC Television (Anik).

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police: RCMP - three man detachment.

Native Courtworkers Association (staff in Inuvik).

Fire department: volunteer 15 person brigade; call-boxes, summer hydrant system.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES

Hospital/Nursing Station: five bed, two crib nursing station.

Joe Greenland Center for Aged and Handicapped; Community Social Services Office; Aklavik Alcohol Committee Community Education Program.

EDUCATION

School: Moose Kerr, K-10.

Local Education Authority: Aklavik Education Committee.

School year: September 2 - June 30.

Resident adult educator.

ACCOMMODATION

Commercial accommodation: Tourist home.

RECREATION

Community hall. School gym, curling rink, playground, swimming pool. Museums: Kinniktuahavik Nitanucha. Tsut Gwishiquina Wee. Active Recreation Committee.

From NWT Data Book 1982-83.
Published by Outcrop Ltd Yellowknife

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Baker Lake

(Qamanittuaq)

LOCATION
64°18' N, 96°03' W. Elevation 59'. 160 air miles NW of Rankin Inlet, 588 air miles NE of Yellowknife, in the Keewatin Region.

At the northwest end of Baker Lake near the mouth of the Thelon River, approximately at the geographic centre of Canada.

TOPOGRAPHY
On flat, rocky tundra about 100 miles east of the treeline.

CLIMATE
Average annual precipitation: 12.4 cm rainfall, 89.0 cm snowfall, 21.3 cm total precipitation.
July mean high 15.7° C, low 5.6° C.
January mean high -30.1°C, low -37°C.
Winds N at 12.4 knots.

HISTORY
Baker Lake is the only inland Inuit community in the NWT. The people of the area are thought to be descended from Thule culture Inuit who migrated onto the Keewatin barren grounds about 1000 years ago. These people, the "Caribou Eskimo," evolved a distinctive lifestyle dependent on the Caribou and fish of the interior rather than the sea mammal economy characteristic of other Inuit groups.

In 1762, Captain Christopher of the Hudson's Bay Company sailed the sloop "Churchill" up Chesterfield Inlet to the head of the lake, naming it for Sir William Baker and his brother Richard of the HBC. By the 1860s, American whalers wintered in Hudson Bay, and some of the Baker Lake Inuit would come down to work on the boats. In 1904, one family of inland people sailed by whale boat from Baker Lake to Repulse Bay and back again — a voyage of 1,000 miles — to visit the whaling ships.

Return visits by qallunaat were rare until well into the modern era. The Tyrell brothers of the Geological Survey of Canada covered the barrens around Baker Lake in 1893-94, making contact with some of the more remote Inuit of the interior for the first time. The noted English traveller, D.T. Hanbury, was Baker Lake's first "tourist," making, in 1899 and 1902, two extensive overland journeys from Baker Lake to the Arctic Coast by dogteam with Inuit companions.

1915 saw the last whaling ship to winter in Hudson Bay. But in 1916, the Hudson's Bay Company opened a post on Okpiktooyuk Island on the south side of Baker Lake to trade for White Fox. Other companies followed, to be successively bought out and relocated by the HBC until 1936 when the buildings were finally located at the present site. Both Anglican and Roman Catholic missions arrived in 1927; the RCMP had had a temporary detachment at the east end of the lake as early as 1915-18, but did not permanently open a post at the Baker Lake settlement until 1938.

The community developed rapidly after World War II. In 1946, it was an advance base for the Canadian Army's "Operation Muskox" snowmobile expedition. In conjunction with this expedition, the RCAF built an airstrip and the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals set up a radio unit, later taken over by the weather station. The nursing station went up in 1950, and a Federal Day School was built in 1957. The Territorial Government became responsible for most services in 1970.

In the past, the inland Inuit suffered from starvation during years when the Caribou failed. At the time of Knut Rasmussen's Fifth Thule Ethnological Expedition in the 1920s, it was reported that over 100 people had died of starvation, leaving only 500 Caribou Eskimo. Starvation and disease, including polio, continued to take their toll in the 1940s and 50s; even as late as 1958 Inuit starved in the Garry Lake area. 53 died before the surviving 31 were taken to Baker Lake.

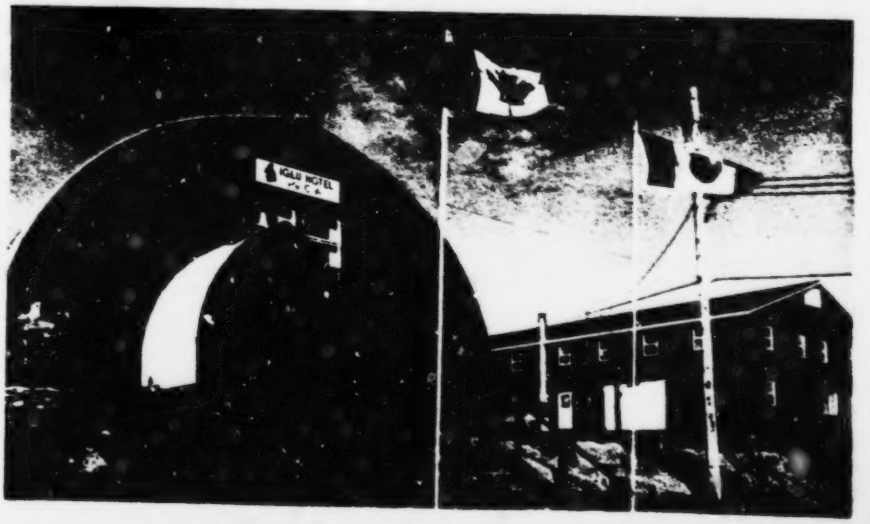
However, by 1960 Baker Lake had one of the first community resident associations in the NWT, and the first to have open membership and Inuit representation. This association's successful agitation for the federal franchise for the Eastern Arctic made national headlines. The population has returned to something like its pre-contact strength, and local residents like Jessie Oonark have become well-known artists. The community has continued its activist tradition with its recent landmark aboriginal rights court case.

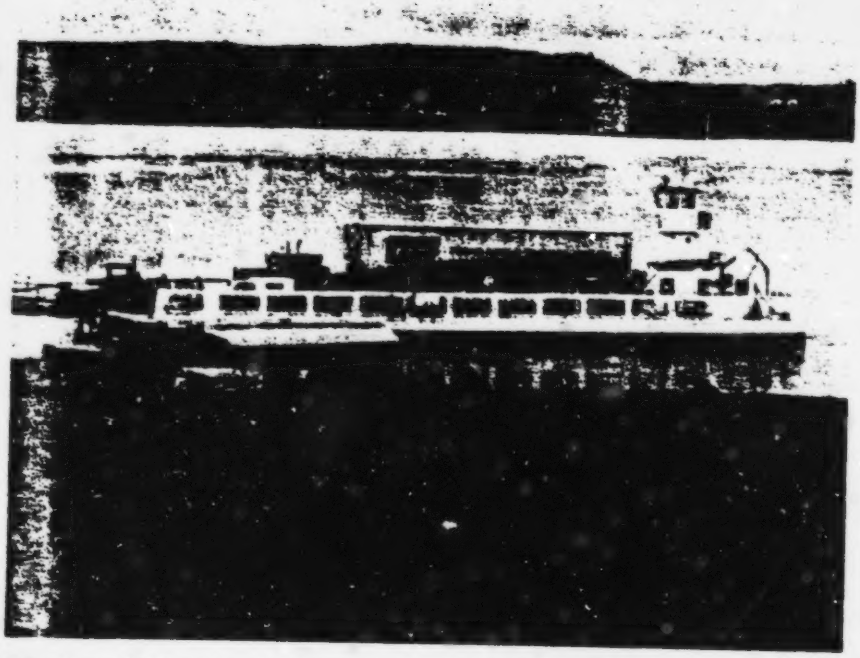
DEMOGRAPHY
Population, December 1980, 1,062; 1971, 756.

1978 ethnic distribution: 1.1% Dene, 86.4% Inuit, 12.5% other.

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION
Hamlet status, April 1, 1977.
MLA William Noah (Keewatin North);
MP Peter Ittinuar, NDP (Nunatsiaq).





Oil and gas: fields and exploration approximately 208km NE.

Tourism
66km from Nutuiluie Park: scenic view of Peel River and Richardson Mountains; near Peel River Game Preserve. hunting. fishing. etc. Charter tours from Inuvik. Area outfitter from Alberta.

Prices and Income
[illegible] es. 1983: 40-49% higher [illegible] Ed[illegible]

[illegible] B[illegible] es
[illegible] porated Band Ltd. (retail [illegible] e).

[illegible] e
[illegible] fice Inuvik). diesel [illegible] W capacity. 1983-84 rates. [illegible] e (non-government): [illegible] the first 300kWh per [illegible] kWh for all over 300kWh [illegible] mmercial Service (non- [illegible] .67¢/kWh. Domestic Ser- [illegible] nt): 70.00¢/kWh. Commercial Service (government): 70.00¢/kWh.

Water
Source. mid November - end of May. the Arctic Red River. May - November. a small lake 61m south of the school. Batch chlorinated in tank of delivery vehicle; 4.550 litre community emergency storage tank. Water is delivered one time per week by DPW in a 4500L truck. All buildings equipped with 1.135 litre fibreglass storage tanks.

Sanitation
Bagged sewage collected one time per week by TD-9 tractor. sewage and solid waste disposal area on a floodplain of the Mackenzie River NE of the settlement about 500m from the nearest residence: site burned over at intervals.

Fuel
Capacity in use to December 31. 1983: P-50. 248.000 litres: gas. 47.000 litres. Non-annual resupply. trucked. 1983-84 GNWT retail prices: P-50 heating. $.49 per litre: diesel. $.59: gasoline. $.62: naphtha. $1.18.

Transportation

Air
Water/Land Aerodrome: unlicensed float plane access with beach on Arctic Red River shores. maintained during winter (as required). Break-up. June 15. freeze-up. October 15.
Services: nil
Scheduled Service: nil
Operated by: GNWT

Road
Dempster Highway ferry crossing connects to Inuvik.

Water
Barge service: operator NTCL from Hay River. Season May.

Communications

Postal code: X0E 0B0. Mail once a week. Telephone: NorthwesTel (microwave). local and long distance. CBC Radio (microwave). LPFM - CBC: CBC-TV (Anik): NorthwesTel VHF Radio/Telephone.

Protection Services

Police: RCMP Detachment. Fort McPherson.
Other legal and court services: Delta Native Courtworkers Association. staff in Inuvik.

Fire Department: volunteer 10 person brigade. 1972 trucked mini-pumper. no hydrant system: call boxes. siren available.

Medical/Social Services

Hospital/Nursing Station: one lay dispenser.
Other medical services. 1984: visiting GPs. dentist. nurses. Northern Health and Welfare.
Social Services: from Ft. McPherson.
Churches: Roman Catholic Mission.

Education

School: Arctic Red River Territorial. K-6. Principal Christine MacDonald.
Students. Grades K-6 (1983-84). 20.
Teachers: one. with one classroom assistant.

Local Education Authority: Arctic Red River Education Committee.
School year: September 6 - June 29.

Housing and Accommodation

NWT Housing Corporation units (1983): 15 single family units. GNWT staff housing units: 2.

No commercial accommodation.

Recreation

Community hall. playground. Community Centre (under development). Community Club.

NWT DATA SHEETS

Northwest
Territories

Broughton Island

(Qikirtarjuaq)

LOCATION

67°33' N, 64°02' W. Elevation 15' at the airstrip. 482.8 air km N of Frobisher Bay, 2,373.77 air km NE of Yellowknife in the Baffin Region.

On Broughton Island, off the east coast of Baffin Island, in Davis Strait.

TOPOGRAPHY

On a rocky spur covered in glacial drift, several miles from the open ocean.

CLIMATE

Average annual precipitation: 3.4cm rainfall, 271.3cm snowfall, 31.3cm total precipitation.
July mean high 8.1°C, low 1.8°C.
January mean high -21.2°C, low -27.1°C.
Winds NW at 4.5 knots.

HISTORY

South Baffin Inuit of the marine-mammal rich Broughton Island area may have seen their first qallunaaq as early as 1606. In that year the explorer Baffin's ship "Discovery" was caught in heavy pack ice and drifted south along the east coast of Baffin Island to Cumberland Sound. There were European whalers in Davis Strait from the early 17th century on. Kivitoo, a whaling station 64km north of the present settlement, became a gathering point for the Inuit; and it was there, in 1884,

ECONOMY

MAJOR ACTIVITIES
Arts and crafts centre, hunting/fishing/trapping, tourism, uranium exploration.

CO-OPS
Sanavik Co-operative Association;
Miqsuqvik Co-operative Association.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES
Fish: Arctic Char, Grayling, Lake Trout, Whitefish.

Game: Caribou, Fox, Wolf, Musk-ox.

Hunters and Trappers Association (Aivutt HTA).

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES
Minerals: high uranium potential within 50 miles.

TOURISM
Outfitters, fishing and photography expeditions; terminus for Thelon - Hanbury, Kazan and Dubawnt Rivers canoe trips. Arts and crafts: sculpture, prints and tapestry work, many well-known artists.

PRICES AND INCOME
Consumer prices, 1977-79: 60 - 69% higher than Winnipeg.

INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER
NCPC (Area Office Rankin Inlet), diesel generator, 2,525 kW capacity.

WATER
Source, year-round, Baker Lake. MOT/Nursing Station piped system; three vehicles serve remainder of Hamlet.

SANITATION
Utilidor and buried sewage mains. Bagged sewage collected by truck along with garbage.

FUEL
Annual resupply, barge. GNWT.

TRANSPORTATION

AIR FACILITIES
Scheduled service: Calm Air.

WATER
Barge service.

COMMUNICATIONS
Postal Code: X0C 0A0. Telephone: Bell Telephone local and long distance. CBC Radio (Anik), community radio. CBC Television (Anik).

PROTECTION SERVICES
Police: RCMP two man detachment.
Fire Department: volunteer 18 person brigade.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES
Three bed, two crib nursing station.
Community Social Services Office.

EDUCATION
School: Kamanituak, K-8.
Local Education Authority: Baker Lake Education Committee.
School year: August 5 - June 5.
Two resident adult educators, home management educator.

ACCOMMODATION
Baker Lake Lodge, cabin facilities for 20, dining room. Iglu Hotel, 32 units, TV, conference facilities, lounge, dining room.

RECREATION
Community Hall, square dances; school gym, summer pool. Active recreation committee.

NWT DATA SHEETS

Northwest Territories

Cambridge Bay

(Iqaluktuutiat)

LOCATION

69°07' N, 105°03' W. Elevation 90'. 538 air miles NE of Yellowknife, 1,150 air miles NE of Edmonton, approximately; in the Kitikmeot Arctic Region.

On the southeast coast of Victoria Island, north of the mainland Arctic Coast.

TOPOGRAPHY

Situated in an area of sags and swells, dry debris-strewn knolls, and moist depressions, with very little vegetation.

CLIMATE

Average annual precipitation: 6.8 cm rainfall, 72.6 cm snowfall, 13.7 cm total precipitation.
July mean high 12.1° C, low 4.2° C.
January mean high -30.2° C, low -37.1° C.
Winds NW at 10.7 knots.

HISTORY

From archeological evidence, it is apparent that Cambridge Bay, with its abundant Caribou, Seal, fish and wild fowl, has been an important place to the Inuit for hundreds of years. Its Inuit name, Iqaluktuutiat, means "fair fishing place," and it was the site of large summer gatherings well into historical times. The people of the area fashioned a variety of implements from native copper and bartered these to other groups. They are thus known as the "Copper Eskimos."

Chief Factor Warren Dease and Thomas Simpson of the Hudson's Bay Company named the site for HRH Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, during an expedition to delineate the north coast of the continent in 1839. In 1851, Dr. John Rae, also of the HBC, visited in search of the lost Franklin expedition. His belief that many Inuit must frequent the area, based on the number of caches he saw, was borne out the following year when Captain Richard Collinson met and visited with a group of over 200 Inuit at Cambridge Bay. Up to their meeting with the explorer Steffanson in 1910, however, many Victoria Island Inuit had never seen a qallunaaq.

Roald Amundsen, with the "Gjoa," passed through Cambridge Bay in 1905 in his northwest passage voyage. The remains of his ship "Maud" in which he made his historic drift northeast rest half-sunken in the harbour. This ship, after purchase by the HBC in 1927, transmitted the first Arctic weather reports to the south. The HBC had opened a post in 1921 and operated it intermittently throughout the 20s; the RCMP arrived in 1926. Anglican missionaries also appeared in the 20s, along with Bishop Breynat's Oblates in their schooner, "Nakotak." The first plane to land on Victoria Island arrived at Cambridge Bay in 1929.

Up to the 1950s, few Inuit lived year-round at Cambridge Bay. It was a nucleus for trade in the abundant White Fox, from which most of the people derived their income. Cambridge Bay was the northern terminus of the Canadian Army's "Operation Musk-ox" in 1946. The construction of a LORAN Navigational Beacon in 1947 and of a DEW Line site in 1955 provided the impetus for the community's growth. Inuit families migrated from nearby camps to Cambridge Bay in the mini-boom to obtain employment, with several becoming skilled equipment operators and mechanics. The settlement became the key transport and supply centre for all the DEW Line sites in the sector.

The Federal Administration arrived with the DEW Line; a school was built in 1958 and in 1961 the local Inuit Co-operative began to exploit the area's commercial fishing potential. Effective April 1, 1981, Cambridge Bay became the regional headquarters for the Territorial Government's new Kitikmeot Administrative Region.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population, December 1982, 849; 1971, 743.

1978 ethnic distribution: 1.0% Dene, 76.8% Inuit, 22.2% other.

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Hamlet status, April 1, 1984.

MLA Red Pedersen (Kitikmeot West); MP Peter Ittinuar, Lib. (Nunatsiaq).

ECONOMY

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Government, commercial fishing, trapping, transportation/communications.

CO-OPS

Ikaluktutiak Eskimo Co-operative Limited.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Fish: Arctic Char, Lake Trout, Land-locked Char, Tulibee, Whitefish; commercial fish plant owned by co-op.

Marine mammals: Harp, Ringed, other seals.

Game: Arctic Hare, Caribou, Musk-ox, Polar Bear, White and Blue Fox.

Hunters and Trappers Association (Ekaloktotiak HTA).

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Minerals: low-level copper potential within 50 miles.

TOURISM

Fishing, camping, bird watching.

PRICES AND INCOME

Consumer prices, 1977-79: 50 - 59% higher than Edmonton.

INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER

NCPC (Area Office serves Pelly Bay, Spence Bay and Gjoa Haven), diesel generator, 2,885 kW capacity.

WATER

Source, year-round, Water Supply Lake 2 km N of community. Two trucks deliver water six days per week, service provided by local council.

SANITATION

Most homes equipped with sewage holding tanks. Pumpout collection six days per week.

FUEL

Bulk, Fred H. Ross.

TRANSPORTATION

AIR FACILITIES

Scheduled service: Pacific Western; NWT Air via Yellowknife. Charter service, based.

ROAD

Local trucking services. Taxi (run by co-operative).

WATER

Barge service.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal code: X0E 0C0. Telephone: NorthwesTel, local and long distance (DEW Line circuit). CBC Radio (Anik); CBC Television (Anik).

that the Inuit woman Padlo, converted by Rev. Peck, spread the Christian religion among the area's people.

Broughton Island itself did not become a settlement site until 1956-57. Inuit families moved there from Pangnirtung and Clyde River and abandoned Kivitoo to help build the DEW Line station. A Federal Administrative office opened in 1958, and the Bay opened a store in 1960. Broughton Island's permanence was assured in 1964, when DIAND closed down the small settlement of Padloping Island 96km away and brought its people to the new community.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population, December 1982, 409; 1971, 338.

1980 ethnic distribution: 0.0% Dene, 98% Inuit, 2% other.

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Hamlet status, August 31, 1979.
MLA Pauloosie Paniloo (Baffin Central);
MP Peter Ittinuar, Lib. (Nunatsiaq).

ECONOMY

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Marine mammal harvesting, tourism, handicrafts.

CO-OPS

Tulugak Co-operative Society Ltd.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Fish: Arctic Char.

Marine mammals: Narwhal, Walrus, Harp, Ringed Seal.

Game: Polar Bear.

Hunters and Trappers Association.

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Minerals: nothing known.

TOURISM

Auyuittuq National Park nearby; terminus of Pangnirtung Pass Hiking Trail; outfitter for scenic excursions — fiords, icebergs, bird nesting sites, tundra. Arts and crafts: carving.

PRICES AND INCOME

Consumer prices, 1977-79: 70-79% higher than Montreal.

INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER

NCPC, diesel generator, 700kW capacity.

WATER

Source, year-round, glacial stream water stored in reservoir 2.5 km east of the community.

SANITATION

Bagged sewage and pumpout collected by the Hamlet.

FUEL

Annual resupply, tanker.

TRANSPORTATION

AIR

Scheduled Service: First Air via Frobisher Bay.

WATER

Barge service.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal code: X0A 0B0. Telephone: Bell telephone (Anik), local and long distance. CBC Radio (Anik); CBC Television (Anik); Community Radio.

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police: RCMP, 2 man detachment.

Fire department: volunteer 10 person brigade.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES

Hospital/Nursing Station: five bed, one bassinet nursing station.

Social Services: out of Frobisher Bay.

EDUCATION

School: Qiqitarjuaq, K-7.

Local Education Authority: Broughton Island Education Committee.
School year: August 4 - May 25.

Resident adult educator.

ACCOMMODATION

Commercial Accommodation: Transient centre, Hamlet owned.

RECREATION

Community hall; movies, pool hall and snack bar. Recreation Committee; Community Centre/Gymnasium.

NWT DATA SHEETS

Northwest Territories

Cape Dorset

(Kingnait)

LOCATION
64°14' N, 76°32' W. Elevation 158'. 250 air miles SW of Frobisher Bay, 1,175 air miles NE of Yellowknife, in the Baffin Region.

On Dorset Island, off the Foxe Peninsula, southwest Baffin Island.

TOPOGRAPHY
Situated in two valleys of the Kingnait Range of hills.

CLIMATE
Average annual precipitation: 15.2 cm rainfall, 117.8 cm snowfall, 26.7 cm total precipitation.
July mean high 7.2° C, low 3.3° C.
January mean high -23.3° C, low -28.9° C.
Winds W and NW at 9.6 knots.

HISTORY
It was at Cape Dorset that the remains of an ancient Inuit people, who flourished between 1000 BC and 1100 AD, were first found. They were called the "Dorset Culture" after Cape Dorset. The South Baffin Inuit of Cape Dorset, descendents of later Thule culture people, know them in legends as the Tuniit.

The Cape itself was named by Captain Luke Foxe on September 24, 1631, after Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset. Sackville, a Lord of the Admiralty, was one of Foxe's sponsors in his unsuccessful attempt to find the Northwest Passage. The "Cape" on Dorset Island is actually an 800' high mountain, part of the Kingnait Range. "Kingnait" means "high mountains" in Inuktitut and is hence the Inuit name for the community.

Cape Dorset is noted among ornithologists as an entry point to the nesting grounds of the Blue Goose. It was from Cape Dorset, in 1929, that the naturalist Dr. Dewey Soper set out to discover their nests near Foxe Basin. The bird sanctuary to the northeast of Cape Dorset is now called the Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary.

The Hudson's Bay Company established a trading post at Cape Dorset in 1913. A Roman Catholic mission was located in the community in 1938, but closed in 1960 as the majority of the residents are of the Anglican faith. In 1947 the well-known Arctic supply ship RMS "Nascopie" struck an uncharted reef at the harbour's entrance and sank. The ship and its cargo were lost, but the passengers and crew were saved; they built a cairn still to be seen in memory of the disaster.

In 1949, the market for White Fox collapsed. The poor economic situation and crowded and unsanitary housing conditions as Inuit moved into the settlement from the land contributed to several tragic epidemics in the late 40s and the 1950s - spinal meningitis, influenza and typhoid. A federal nursing station was established at Cape Dorset in the 50s to help avert such epidemics.

In 1953, the Inuit of Cape Dorset built the Anglican church on their own initiative, paying for it with musk-ox hides. In the same year, the artist James Houston arrived in the community. Mr. Houston and his wife were to spend ten years at Cape Dorset, finding gifted artists, encouraging carving and handicraft production and introducing printmaking. The West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative was formed in 1959, and in that year the first major exhibition of Cape Dorset Inuit sculpture was held at the Stratford Festival. It was a success, and carving and graphic art have become an economic mainstay of the community.

DEMOGRAPHY
Population, December 1982, 817; 1971, 597.

1978 ethnic distribution: 0.0% Dene, 93.8% Inuit, 6.2% other.

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English.

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police: RCMP three man detachment. Cambridge Bay Native Courtworkers Association.

Fire department: volunteer 14 person brigade.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES

Seven bed, two crib nursing station. Community Social Services Office, GNWT Children's Group Home under development.

EDUCATION

School: Ilihakvik, K-9.
Cambridge Bay Small Hostel.

Local Education Authority: Cambridge Bay Education Committee.
School year: August 11 - June 5.

Resident adult educator and home management consultant.

ACCOMMODATION

Ikaluktutiak Hotel, 19 rooms. Accommodates 40, TV, dining room, craft shop, convention facilities.

RECREATION

Community hall; movies, dances. Playground, curling rink, arena, school gym. Umingmuk Frolics, May Festival.

From NWT Data Book 1982-83.
published by Outcrop Ltd., Yellowknife

Colville Lake

K'áhba Mį́ Túwé

Location

67°02' N. 126°07' W. Elevation 274m at the airstrip. 745 air km NW of Yellowknife, in the Inuvik Region.

On the southeast shore of Colville Lake.

Climate

Average annual precipitation: 14.7cm rainfall. 115.1cm snowfall. 26.2cm total precipitation.
July mean high 22.9°C. low 7.6°C.
January mean high -25.6°C. low -34.4°C.

History

Colville Lake lies within the ancestral homeland of the Hareskin Dene tribe, who still inhabit the area. It appears that they were never very numerous, probably less than 1.000 people in six or seven bands at the time of white contact. They were a peaceful group, known for their heavy use of small animals such as the Arctic Hare.

One of the first Hareskin people to become a Christian was Tatekoye, baptized in 1864 by Father Petitot. Fr. Petitot travelled extensively in the Hare country, mapping the area around Colville Lake as well as evangelizing. The Colville Lake settlement itself was only organized in 1962, with the establishment of the Roman Catholic mission. The log church, with its 1.000 pound bell, is the largest building in the settlement.

Colville Lake is the only all-log community in the NWT, and its inhabitants largely pursue a seasonal land-based lifestyle. Dogteams are still used for hunting, trapping and local transportation.

Demography

Population, June 1981. 57. 1976. 56.

1981 ethnic distribution: 100% Dene.

Languages spoken: Northern Slavey (Hare).

Political Organization

No settlement council.

Contact: GNWT Inuvik, Regional Director. (403) 979-7112.

Dene Band Sub-Chief: J.B. Gulley; MLA John T'Seleie (Sahtu); MP David Nickerson, PC (Western Arctic).

Economy

Major Activities

Hunting, fishing, trapping, tourism.

Banks

None. Service by mail from Inuvik.

Co-op

Kapami Co-operative Association Limited.

Renewable Resources

Fish: Whitefish, Lake Trout, Grayling.

Game: Beaver, Caribou, Fox, Grizzly, Marten, Muskrat.

Total number of trappers: 24 (1982-83).
Number over $600: 20.
Total fur dollars: $58.231.47.

Non-renewable Resources

Minerals: nothing known.

Oil and gas: gas, 48km NW; oil exploration.

Tourism

Summer fishing lodge.

Prices and Income

Consumer prices, 1977-79: estimated 60-69% higher than Edmonton.

Local Businesses

Kapami Co-operative (general retail merchandising/outfitters/petroleum products distrib.); The Lodge (arts sales & supplies/expeditors/museums & archives/lodge/services incidental to oil & gas).

Infrastructure

Power

No facilities.

Water

Hauled in buckets from Colville Lake; untreated. Ice melted in winter; no organized delivery system.

Sanitation

Privies; dump, with garbage disposal left to the individual.

Fuel

Capacity in use to December. 31. 1983: P-50, 1.230 litres, in drum; gas, 410 litre stock. Annual resupply, aircraft. 1983-84 GNWT retail prices. P-50 heating, $.75 per litre; diesel, $.83; gasoline, $.78; naphtha, $1.35.

Transportation

Air

Aerodrome Operator: Government of the Northwest Territories (Inuvik).
Aerodrome Facilities: Unlicensed 732m × 49m gravel runway. No airfield lighting.
Services: Communications; Limited airfield maintenance; Accommodations by prior arrangement through Colville Lake Lodge.
Scheduled Service: Nahanni Air Services Ltd. via Norman Wells.
Water/Ice Aerodrome: Unlicensed float plane access with no services and limited winter maintenance.
Water/Ice Aerodrome Location: 67°03' N. 126°06' W.
Water/Ice Aerodrome Elevation: 244m.

Communications

Postal service: from Fort Good Hope. Courtesy bag. Telephone: HF Radio. Dene Band, Co-op Lodge.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION
Settlement status.

MLA Joe Arlooktoo (Baffin South);
MP Peter Ittinuar, Lib. (Nunatsiaq).

ECONOMY
MAJOR ACTIVITIES
Print-making, carving, sealing.

CO-OPS
West Baffin Eskimo Co-operative Limited.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES
Fish: Arctic Char.

Marine mammals: Beluga, Narwhal, Walrus, Harp, Ringed, other seal.

Game: Caribou, Polar Bear, Red and White Fox, Wolf.

Hunters and Trappers Association.

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES
Minerals: within medium-level uranium potential area.

TOURISM
Art, archaeological interest. Arts and crafts: carvings, prints and lithographs by world-renowned artists.

PRICES AND INCOME
Consumer prices, 1977-79: 60-69% higher than Montreal.

INFRASTRUCTURE
POWER
NCPC (Area Office Frobisher Bay), diesel generator, 1200 kW capacity.

WATER
Source, Tee Lake 1 km from the settlement. Trucked delivery provided by local council.

SANITATION
Sewage pumpout. Sewage bags.

FUEL
Annual resupply, tanker. GNWT.

TRANSPORTATION
AIR FACILITIES
Scheduled service: First Air via Frobisher Bay.

WATER
Barge service.

COMMUNICATIONS
Postal code: X0A 0C0. Telephone: Bell Telephone (Anik), local and long distance. CBC Radio (Anik); community radio. CBC Television (Anik).

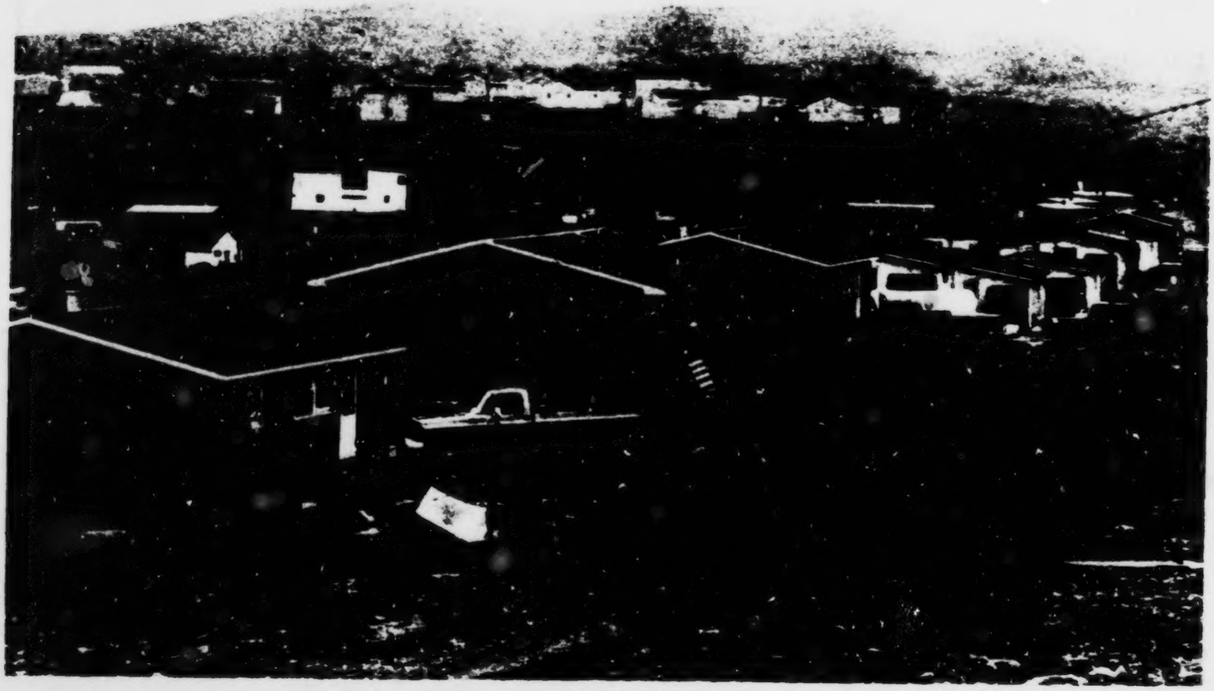
PROTECTION SERVICES
Police: RCMP three man detachment.
Fire department: Volunteer brigade.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES
Four bed, one crib nursing station.
Community Social Services Office.

EDUCATION
School: Pitseolak, K-9.
Local Education Authority: Cape Dorset Education Society.
School year: August 18 - June 5.
Resident adult educator.

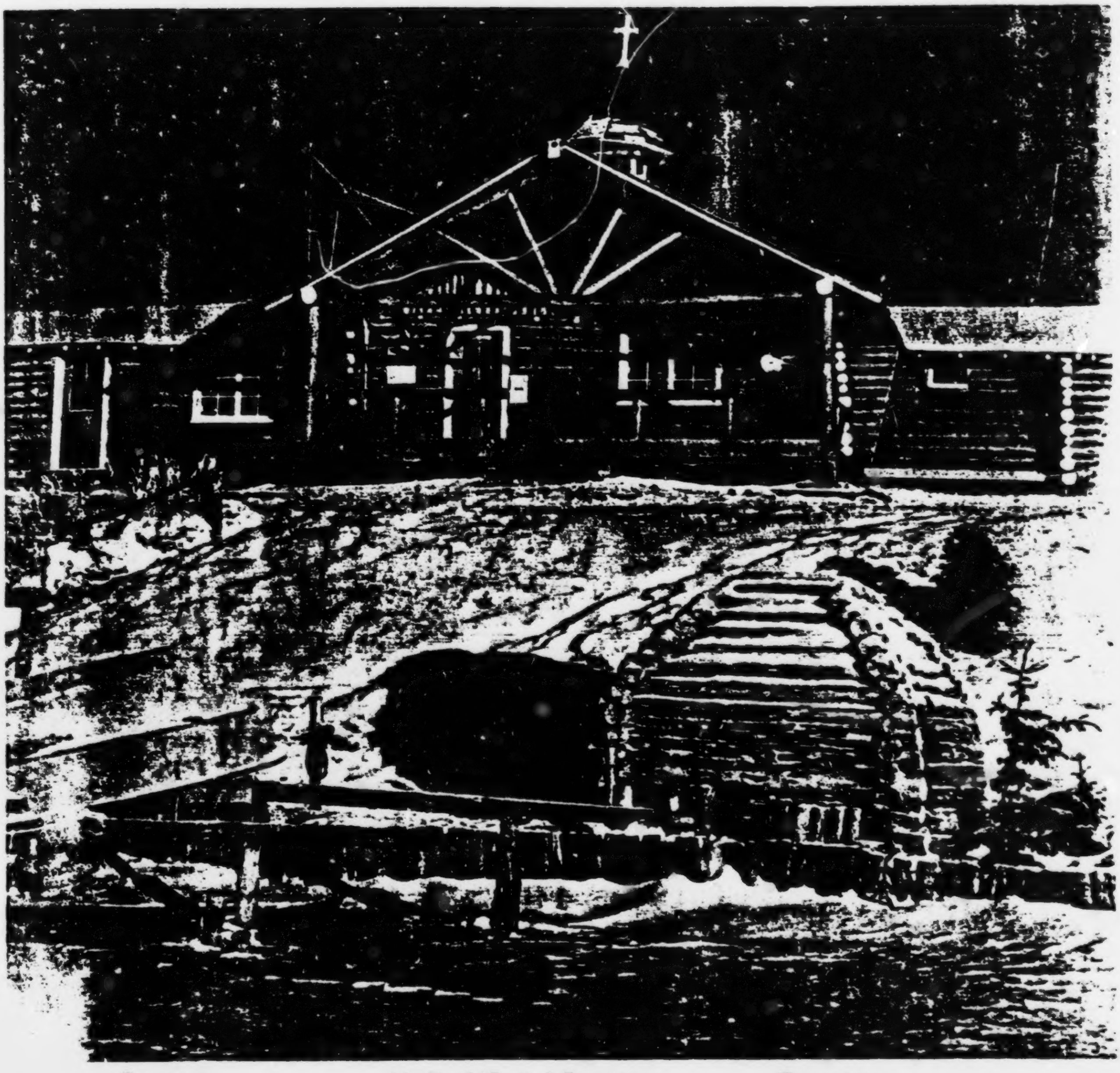
ACCOMMODATION
Kingnait Inn, accommodation and meals for 12.

RECREATION
Community hall, movies; school gymnasium, playground; Recreation Committee.



From NWT Data Book 1982-83,
published by Outcrop Ltd., Yellowknife

Department of Information
April 1984



on Services

CMP, Fort Good Hope.
and court services. North
Native Courtworkers Associa-
n Norman Wells: Ruby
1.

on

ts educated at Fort Good Hope.

Medical/Social Services

Medical services, 1984: visiting GPs; lay dispenser, Nursing Station, National Health & Welfare.

Social Services: from Fort Good Hope.

Housing and Accommodation

About 30 log homes.

Commercial accommodation: Colville Lake Lodge accommodates 12, dining room.

Recreation

Park/playground: Museum and Gallery; no Recreation Committee.

NWT DATA SHEETS

Northwest
Territories

Coppermine

(Qurlurtuuq)

LOCATION

67°50' N, 115°05' W. Elevation 74'. 350 air miles N of Yellowknife, close to 1,000 air miles N of Edmonton, in the Kitikmeot Region.

On Coronation Gulf, just west of the mouth of the Coppermine River, on the mainland Arctic Coast.

TOPOGRAPHY

On silt between the shore and rock outcrops.

CLIMATE

Average annual precipitation: 11.4 cm rainfall, 101.9 cm snowfall, 21.6 cm total precipitation.
July mean high 13.4° C, low 5.2° C.
January mean high -25.6° C, low -33.3° C.
Winds W at 10 knots.

HISTORY

It is probable that Coppermine, with its river mouth situation and proximity to the point of origin of two of the great Inuit culture waves (Denbigh, 3000 BC - 500 BC, and Thule-Inuit, AD 800 to present) was a semi-permanent Inuit fishing and sealing camp from very ancient times. The people however, had not adapted to hunting sea mammals in open water as did Inuit farther west, and spent part of each year inland, hunting Caribou.

In 1769, the Hudson's Bay Company sent Samuel Hearne from Fort Prince of Wales (near the present site of Churchill, Manitoba) to discover the source of native copper brought to the fort. With a party of Chipewyan Dene under Chief Matonabbee, who assisted him greatly, Hearne reached the mouth of the river and named it the Coppermine on July 14, 1771. Although Matonabbee had previously visited and traded with the Copper Inuit in 1765, on this occasion an older chief persuaded the party to massacre the Inuit, who were their traditional enemies. This happened at a site 12 miles upstream on the Coppermine, which Hearne named Bloody Falls in memory of the tragedy.

Although the whaling era left the culture of the Copper Inuit essentially unchanged, chance contacts spread influenza along the coast in 1865. The Copper Inuit had no resistance to this imported disease, and 30% of the population died in the epidemic. In 1912 Fathers Rouviere and Leroux visited the Inuit near Coppermine. Misunderstanding and suspicion resulted in their murder by pagan Inuit close to Bloody Falls.

In the years 1913-16, Diamond Jenness, an ethnologist with the Canadian Arctic Expedition, studied and recorded the traditional lifestyle of Inuit in the Coppermine area. This way of life began to change in 1916, when the independent trader Charles Klengenberg set up a post. By this time the inland Caribou herds had started to decline and the people began to spend more time near the coast, trapping and hunting sea mammals. Until the 1950s, however, people lived at many different points inland.

The development of the community was relatively rapid after 1916. In 1927, the Hudson's Bay Company established a post, and in 1928 the Anglican mission was built. Influenza killed over half the Inuit at Bernard Harbour 70 miles north, and the survivors fled to Coppermine, where a hospital was temporarily established in 1929. The church at this time forbade the wearing of lip ornaments and drum dancing.

The RCMP arrived in 1932. By 1937, Coppermine had a weather station and radio facilities; by 1948, a nursing station and in 1950 a school. The co-op was started in 1960 as an outlet for handicrafts and carvings. Oil and gas exploration in the 1970s provided training and employment for a large proportion of the population.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population, December 1982, 848; 1971, 637.

1978 ethnic distribution: 0.0% Dene, 91.7% Inuit, 8.3% other.

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Hamlet status, April 1, 1981.

MLA Red Pedersen (Kitikmeot West); MP Peter Ittinuar, Lib. (Nunatsiaq).

ECONOMY

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Handicrafts and carving, trapping, sealing, fishing, hunting, oil and gas exploration.

CO-OPS

Coppermine Eskimo Co-operative Limited.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Fish: Arctic Char, Whitefish.
Marine mammals: Harp, Ringed, other Seals.
Game: Caribou, Fox, Moose, Polar Bear, Musk-ox.
Hunters and Trappers Association. (Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association).
Other renewable resources: Caribou bone (carving material), Caribou antlers (export, medicinal); timber in the Coppermine River valley.

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Minerals: copper - used in artifact production; medium to high potential. Medium to high uranium potential within 50 miles; Contwoyto Lake, gold mine under development.

Oil and gas: Beaufort Sea - Esso Resources.

Other non-renewable resources: soapstone.

TOURISM

Char fishing, canoeing expeditions, historical interest. Arts and crafts: Caribou bone and native copper artifacts, soapstone carvings, "Mother Hubbard" parkas.

PRICES AND INCOMES

Consumer prices, 1977-79: 50-59% higher than Edmonton.

INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER

NCPC (Area Office Yellowknife), diesel generator, 1,575 kW capacity.

WATER

Source, Coppermine River. Pipeline/utilidor system delivers to laundry/wash house, nursing station, school, two homes; others served two trucks contracted to Co-op.

SANITATION

GNWT staff houses and institutional buildings have sewage pumpout tanks, septic tanks. Bagged sewage picked up daily by Co-op.

FUEL

Annual resupply, barge. GNWT.

TRANSPORTATION

AIR FACILITIES

Scheduled service: NWT Air via Yellowknife.

WATER

Barge service.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal code: X0E 0E0. Telephone: NorthwesTel, local and long distance. CBC Radio (Anik), community radio. CBC Television (Anik).

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police: RCMP three man detachment.
Fire department: volunteer 14 person brigade.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES

Eight bed, two crib nursing station.
Community Social Services Office.

EDUCATION

School: Kugluktuk, K-9.
Local Education Authority: Coppermine Education Committee.
School year: September 2 - June 26.
Resident adult educator.

ACCOMMODATION

Igloo Inn, accommodates 40, TV, dining room, taxi service.

RECREATION

Community hall. Movies, dances. Playground, curling rink, arena, school gym, sports field, summer pool. Easter Games (Arctic sports). Active Recreation Committee.

NWT DATA SHEETS

Northwest Territories

Coral Harbour

(Sadliit)

LOCATION

64°08' N, 83°10' W. Elevation 64m at the airstrip. 724 air km W of Frobisher Bay, 1,569 air km NE of Yellowknife, in the Keewatin Region.

On the Southern end of Southampton Island at South Bay in Hudson Bay.

TOPOGRAPHY

On north-south bedrock ridges above the tidal flats of the harbour.

CLIMATE

Average annual precipitation: 13.7cm rainfall, 132.1cm snowfall, 26.7cm total precipitation.
July mean high 13°C, low 4.1°C.
January mean high -26.2°C, low -34.7°C.
Winds N at 15.4 knots.

HISTORY

Southampton Island was the original home of the Sallirmiut Inuit. This group apparently followed a way of life very close to that of their Thule culture ancestors, unlike most other groups, which had gradually evolved the typical Inuit culture met by Europeans in the 1700s. The Sallirmiut built homes of stone, turf and whalebone, wore bearskin clothing and used flint-headed weapons more than the other Inuit tribes.

Sir Thomas Button visited Southampton Island in 1612, but it was not until 1824 that the Sallirmiut saw their first qallunaat. In that year they met Captain Lyon on the coast of nearby Coates Island. In 1860 extensive whaling started in the northern part of Hudson Bay and Southampton Island continued as a base for whalers until 1920.

All but five of the Sallirmiut perished of disease brought by the whalers in 1899. The tribe is now extinct. Aivilingmiut from the Wager Bay -Repulse Bay area were brought to Southampton Island at the beginning of the 20th century by whalers, who had seasonal contact with them thereafter. A station was established in South Bay by Captain H.T. Munn from 1916-1918.

The present community of Coral Harbour began in 1924 when the Hudson's Bay Company transferred its post from Coates Island. At this time, Okomiut from Baffin Island and others from Northern Quebec were taken to Coral Harbour, and an Inuk, Luke Kidlapik, began the Anglican mission. By 1927 a Roman Catholic mission was also established to serve the mainly Catholic Aivilingmiut.

During World War II, an airfield was opened by the RCAF and USAF. In 1948, MOT took over the airfield, and the DEW Line operation saw an increase in its use. A school was built in 1950; the Federal administrator arrived in 1959; and the community acquired its nursing station in 1963. The Inuit of Coral Harbour still depend on the traditional sea mammal and Polar Bear resources of the island, but some are also employed in skilled jobs at the community's large airfield and weather station or are in private enterprise.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population, June 1980, 419; 1971, 358.

1980 ethnic distribution: 0.0% Dene, 90.2% Inuit, 9.8% other.

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Hamlet status, April 1, 1972.

Liquor Plebiscite March 3, 1980: prohibition.

MLA Tagak Curley (Aivilik);
MP Peter Ittinuar, Lib. (Nunatsiaq).

ECONOMY

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Marine mammal harvesting, Polar Bear hunting, trapping, transportation/communications.

CO-OPS

Katudgevik Co-operative Association Limited.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Fish: Arctic Char.

Marine mammals: Beluga, Walrus.

Game: Arctic Fox, Polar Bear.

Hunters and Trappers Association (Aiviit HTA).

Other renewable resources: Walrus tusks for carving.

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Minerals: Nothing known.

TOURISM

Sport fishing - excellent at north end of Southampton Island. Arts and crafts: Walrus ivory carving.

PRICES AND INCOME

Income per capita, 1976: $2,399, deviation of -58% from Canadian average for same year.

Consumer prices, 1977-79: 60-69% higher than Winnipeg.

INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER

NCPC (Area Office Rankin Inlet), diesel generator, 1,250kW capacity.

WATER

Post River Reservoir, storage, capacity of 25,200m³ used in winter, re-filled in summer from river.

SANITATION

Sewage pumpout and truck pickup.

FUEL

Annual resupply, barge.

TRANSPORTATION

AIR

Scheduled Services: Calm Air International via Rankin Inlet/Churchill, First Air via Frobisher Bay.

WATER

Barge service.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal code: X0C 0C0. Telephone: Bell Telephone (Anik), local and long distance. CBC Radio (Anik); community radio. CBC Television (Anik).

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police: RCMP, Rankin Inlet.

Fire department: volunteer ten person brigade; no hydrant system.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES

Two bed, one bassinet nursing station.

Social Services: out of Rankin Inlet.

EDUCATION

School: Atausiuna Suarniq, K-9.

Local Education Authority: Coral Harbour Education Committee.
School year: August 10 - June 4.

ACCOMMODATION

Commercial accommodation: Esungarq Motel, 4 rooms accommodate 14, dining room, showers.

RECREATION

Community hall; sports facilities, school gym. Active Recreation Committee.

From NWT Data Book 1982-83,
published by Outcrop Ltd., Yellowknife

Department of Information
April 1984

NWT DATA SHEETS

Northwest Territories

Eskimo Point

(Arviat)

LOCATION

61°07' N, 94°04' W. Elevation 9.75km at the airstrip. 241 air km SW of Rankin Inlet, 1,086 air km E of Yellowknife, in the Keewatin Region.

On the west coast of Hudson Bay, about 18km south of the Maguse River.

TOPOGRAPHY

On a narrow, sandy peninsular beach ridge, with muskeg-covered marshes to the south and characteristic tundra vegetation.

CLIMATE

Average annual precipitation: 16.0cm rainfall, 118.1cm snowfall, 27.8cm total precipitation.
July mean high 13.1°C, low 4.5°C.
January mean high -27.9°C, low -35.2°C.
Winds N at 11.3 knots.

HISTORY

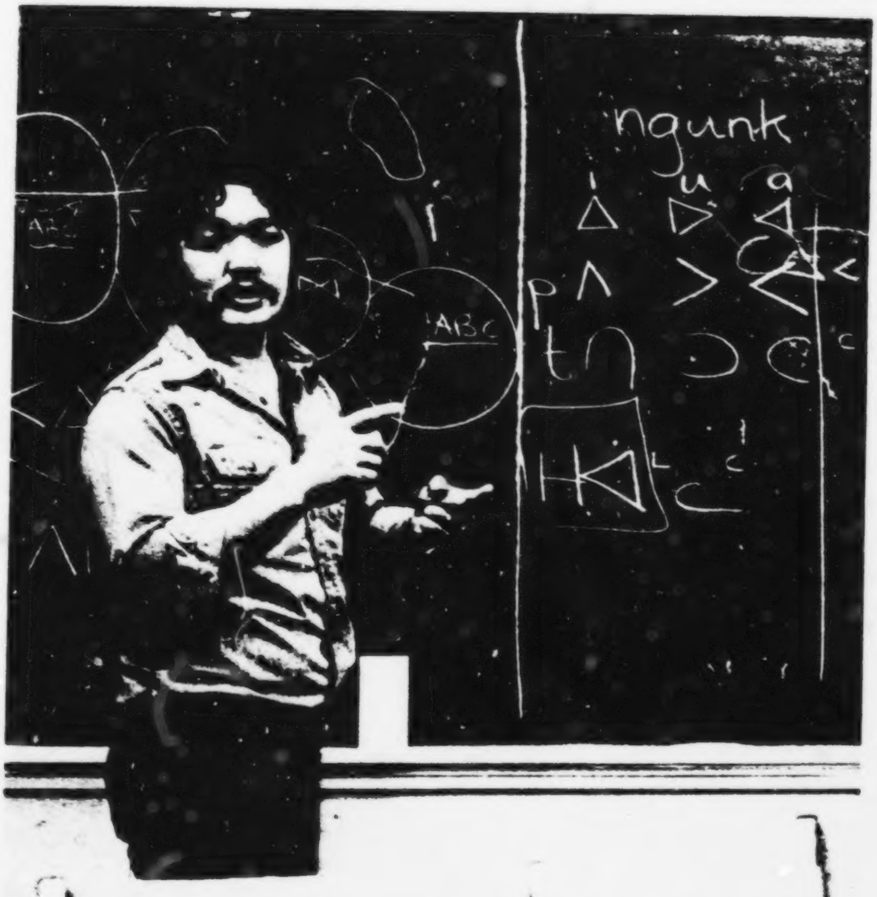
Although Eskimo Point appeared for centuries on maps of Hudson Bay, it remained a summer camp for the inland Pallirmiut Inuit of south Keewatin until the present century. This group, a branch of the Caribou Eskimos (see Baker Lake), came to the coast to hunt seal for part of spring and summer and were thus contacted by traders out of Churchill relatively early.

In 1774, the trader Graham trained young Inuit in the use of guns. The Edthen Eldeli Chipewyan tribe, who shared the Pallirmiut territory and were their ancestral enemies, were almost wiped out by smallpox in 1780. The two groups made peace with each other in 1790, and by the 1860s, the Pallirmiut had become well-established middlemen, trading the furs and ivory of Inuit further north for profit at the Hudson's Bay Company's barges anchored at Eskimo Point.

Eskimo Point began to acquire the status of a permanent settlement when the Hudson's Bay Company post was established in 1921. In 1924 the Roman Catholic mission was built, and in 1926, the Anglican mission, with the assistance of Joseph Varley, a local Inuk catechist. Inuit were attracted to the community both from inland and from coastal villages, not only for trade goods and the comforts of religion but for food and medical aid. The inland caribou herds had begun to decline, and the instability of fur prices caused periods of famine in the Keewatin in the 20s. The establishment of an RCMP post at the community in 1937 provided further stability and government aid.

Starvation and disease again struck the inland Inuit in the 1940s. There was an epidemic of diphtheria at Eskimo Point, and tuberculosis affected virtually every family. With army tracked vehicle exercises in the area, and later, signal stations, the plight of the Inuit began to receive more attention. Eventually, most of the Pallirmiut were brought to Eskimo Point. It is only since the establishment of a school in 1959, however, that many of the people have lived in the community year-round.

Today the Inuit population has made a remarkable comeback. Trapping is still



a mainstay of the local economy, but many Inuit gained experience as miners at Rankin Inlet in the 50s, and a gold mine at Cullaton Lake is expected to provide an alternate source of employment for Eskimo Point residents in the near future. Eskimo Point is also known for its Inuit Cultural Institute, which was established to encourage and preserve the Inuit culture. The Institute has developed standard written orthographies for Inuktitut and offered orientation courses for visiting qallunaat, among other useful activities. Eskimo Point is a cohesive and proud community, with the largest number of independent local entrepreneurs in the Keewatin.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population, December 1982, 1,058; 1971, 598.

1980 ethnic distribution: 0.0% Dene, 94% Inuit, 6% other.

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Hamlet status, December 1, 1977.

Liquor Plebiscite, July 16, 1979: prohibition.

MLA Gordon Wray (Kivallivik);
MP Peter Ittinuar, Lib. (Nunatsiaq).

ECONOMY

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Trapping, hunting, fishing, handicrafts; Inuit Cultural Institute, mineral exploration.

CO-OPS

Padlei Co-operative Association Limited.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Fish: Arctic Char, Grayling, Lake Trout.

Marine mammals: Beluga.

Game: Arctic Fox, Caribou, Polar Bear, Wolf.

Hunters and Trappers Association (Angunasutit Katimagit).

Other renewable resources: Caribou bone (carving material), timber inland.

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Minerals: Cullaton Lake gold mine 150km W. Also copper, zinc.

TOURISM

Potential with future development of inland fishing lodges. Arts and crafts: soapstone carving.

PRICES AND INCOMES

Consumer prices, 1977-79: 40-49% higher than Winnipeg.

INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER

NCPC (Area Office Rankin Inlet), diesel generator, 1,680kW capacity.

WATER

Source, a lake 3.2km west of the community. Nine million litre reservoir filled in summer.

SANITATION

About 120 homes have sewage pump-out tanks. Bagged sewage pick-up.

FUEL

Annual resupply, barge.

TRANSPORTATION

AIR

Scheduled Services: Calm Air International via Churchill/Rankin Inlet.

ROAD

Bombardier service to Rankin Inlet two times per week in winter.

WATER

Barge service from Churchill.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal code: X0C 0E0. Print media: Inuit Cultural Institute produces occasional publications. Telephone: Bell Telephone (Anik), local and long distance. CBC Radio (Anik); community radio. CBC Television (Anik); IBC Television recording equipment.

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police: RCMP, two man detachment.

Fire department: 16 member volunteer brigade; no hydrant system.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES

Hospital/Nursing Station: 4 bed, two bassinet nursing station.

Community Social Services Office.

EDUCATION

School: Kreterklerk, K-10.

Local Education Authority: Eskimo Point Education Society.
School year: August 4 - May 28.
Resident adult educator.

ACCOMMODATION

Ootakevik Motel, 4 units accommodate 12, meals included, Padlei Co-operative Hotel.

RECREATION

Community hall; school gym. Active Recreation Committee.

From NWT Data Book 1982-83,
published by Outcrop Ltd., Yellowknife

Fort Franklin

Sahtú

Location

65°10'N, 123°25'W. Elevation 167.6m approximately at the airstrip. 544 air km NW of Yellowknife, in the Inuvik Region.

On north shore of Keith Arm, about 10km from the head of the Great Bear River, on southwestern shore of Great Bear Lake which flows into the Mackenzie River.

Topography

In thinly forested lands, just south of the tree line, on humus underlain by sand and gravel sloping towards the lake.

Climate

Average annual precipitation: 19.2cm rainfall, 136.4cm snowfall, 32.9cm total precipitation.
July mean high 21.8°C, low 10.1°C.
January mean high -24.0°C, low -32.2°C.
Winds SE at 12.2 knots.

History

Fort Franklin is a Dene community at the southernmost limit of the Hare tribe's ancient territory. It is named after Sir John Franklin, who occupied the fort as winter headquarters in 1825-27 during his second expedition to the area. The site had been a Northwest Company trading post, and the Hudson's Bay Company reopened it to supply the Franklin party.

This occupation was not permanent, however. A number of trading post licenses were issued for Fort Franklin in the early 1900s, and with the discovery of pitchblende at Port Radium and oil at Norman Wells in the 20s, Great Bear Lake and River became important commercial transportation routes. The local Dene maintained their nomadic lifestyle, meeting and mingling with the Dogrib people to the south in a tradition of friendly relations that has lasted to this day.

Fort Franklin began to assume a more settled character about 1949-50, with the establishment of the teepee-shaped Catholic mission, a Federal Day School, and the re-opening of a Hudson's Bay post. A number of Dene families built log cabins at the community, but it is only in the last twenty years or so that many of them started living at Fort Franklin year-round. Today the community is self-sufficient and proud of its Dene heritage.

Demography

Population, June 1981, 521; 1976, 422.

1981 sex distribution: 50% male, 50% female.

1981 age distribution: 0 - 4, 11%; 5 - 14, 25%; 15 - 64, 60%; 65+, 4%.

1981 ethnic distribution: 92% Dene, 2% Metis; 6% other.

Languages spoken: Slavey, English.

Political Organization

Hamlet status, April 1, 1975.

Chairman: Isadore Yukon.

Community Council: Walter Bayha, Morris Neyelle, Hughy Ferdinand, Elsie Ring, Dolphus Baton, Victor Dolphus, John Tetso.

Secretary-Manager, Ann Bayha.

Hamlet Office: (403) 589-4281.

Liquor Plebiscite, October 3, 1977: Prohibition.

Dene Band Chief, George Kodokin.

Band Manager, Gene Wasserman.

Band Council (589-9281).

Band Councillors: Leon Modeste, Alfred Taniton, Dolphus Tutcho, Paul Baton, Isodore Yukon, Andrew-John Kenny, Victor Dolphus, Charlie Neyelle, John Tutcho.
MLA John T'Seleie (Sahtu); MP David Nickerson, PC (Western Arctic).

Economy

Major Activities
Trapping, hunting, fishing, tourism, mining, oil and gas services.

Banks
None. Service by mail from Inuvik or Norman Wells.

Co-ops
Great Bear Co-operative Association

Renewable Resources
Fish: Lake Trout, Whitefish.

Game: Caribou.

Hunters and Trappers Association: Paul Baton, President, 1983.
Total number of trappers: 68 (1982-83).
Number over $600: 33.
Total fur dollars: $86,543.85.

Other renewable resources: timber for local construction and fuel.

Renewable Resources Officer: Walter Bayha.

Non-renewable Resources
Minerals: nothing known. 240-320km from bismuth, copper, silver, uranium deposits.

Tourism
Trophy Lake Trout fishing; summer lodge, scenic community. Arts and crafts: Dene leather and beadwork.

Prices and Income
Income per capita, 1981, $2,658.

Consumer prices, 1983: 70-79% higher than Edmonton.

Local Businesses
Fort Franklin Dene Corp. (outfitters & lodges/restaurant/scheduled & non-scheduled air transp./security services/other utilities); Great Bear Co-operative Assoc. Ltd. (arts & crafts wholesalers/boat rentals/fur buyers & sellers/general retail merchandising/outfitters & lodge/souvenirs & handicrafts); The Bay (general retail merchandising/recreational vehicles); Great Bear Lake Motel & Restaurant; Nahanni Air (agent).

Infrastructure

Power
NCPC (Area Office Norman Wells), diesel generator, 900kW capacity. 1983-84 rates, Domestic Service (non-government): 16.35¢/kWh for the first 300kWh per month, 30.65¢/kWh for all over 300kWh per month; Commercial Service (non-government): 34.17¢/kWh, Domestic Service (government): 40.56¢/kWh, Commercial Service (government): 38.22¢/kWh.

Water
Source, Great Bear Lake, screened intake line. Two hypochlorinators, 68,000L galvanized storage tank, heater. Piped system serves school, nursing station, homes in-between. To operate only until major upgrading is required, truck system will then be applied, as it is now, to the rest of the community. Truckfill point at new pumphouse near dock. Water delivered 2-3 times a week in a 4500L truck.

Sanitation
School, nursing station, homes between have sewage holding tanks. Pumped out by Hamlet and disposed of at lagoon 1.7km NW of the Hamlet. Rest of community on bagged sewage system, collected with solid wastes and dumped 1.3km NW of community.

Fuel
Capacity in use to December 31, 1983, P-50, 1,376,000 litres; gas, 368,000 litres. Annual resupply, trucked. 1983-84 GNWT retail prices: P-50 heating, $.54 per litre; diesel, $.62; gasoline, $.65; naphtha, $1.18.

Transportation

Air
Aerodrome Operator: Hamlet of Fort Franklin.

Aerodrome Facilities: Unlicensed 762m × 24m runway and parking apron: Airfield lights include portable runway edge lights, rotating beacon and lighted windsock; Navaid - NDB: No passenger shelter.
Services: Limited airfield maintenance
Scheduled Service: Nahanni Air Services Ltd via Norman Wells.
Water Aerodrome: Licensed (private) float plane access with anchorage: Shoreline rocky. Break-up May 20. Freeze-up October 20.
Water Aerodrome Location: 65°11' N. 123°25' N.
Water Aerodrome Elevation: 156m.

Road

Winter road to Fort Norman.

Communications

Postal code: X0E 0G0 Mail 3 times per week. Telephone: NorthwesTel (microwave), local and long distance. CBC Radio (LPRT). CBC Television (Anik).

Protection Services

Police: RCMP two man detachment.
Justice of the Peace: Louis Couvrette.
Coroners: J. Betsedia, L. Couvrette.
Other legal and court services: North Mackenzie Native Courtworkers Association, Ruby McDonald, in Norman Wells.

Fire department: 12 person volunteer brigade: no hydrant system Vehicle, a standard triple combination pumper truck Multi zone alarm system: fire hall office.

Medical/Social Services

Hospital/Nursing Station: 5 bed, two bassinet nursing station. National Health and Welfare.
Medical staff: 2 nurses. Other medical **services**, 1984: visiting GPs, specialists, **dental**, air evacuation.

Social Services Facilities: Community **Social** Services Office.

Churches: Roman Catholic Mission.

Education

School: Chief Jimmy Soldat, K-8.
Principal, Michel Aube.
Number of students, Grades K-6 (1983-84) 115: Grades 7 and up, 19.
Teachers, 7, with two classroom assistants.

Local education authority: Fort Franklin Education Committee.
School year August 29 - June 25.

Vocational and Continuing Education: 1 contract instructor from Thebacha College.

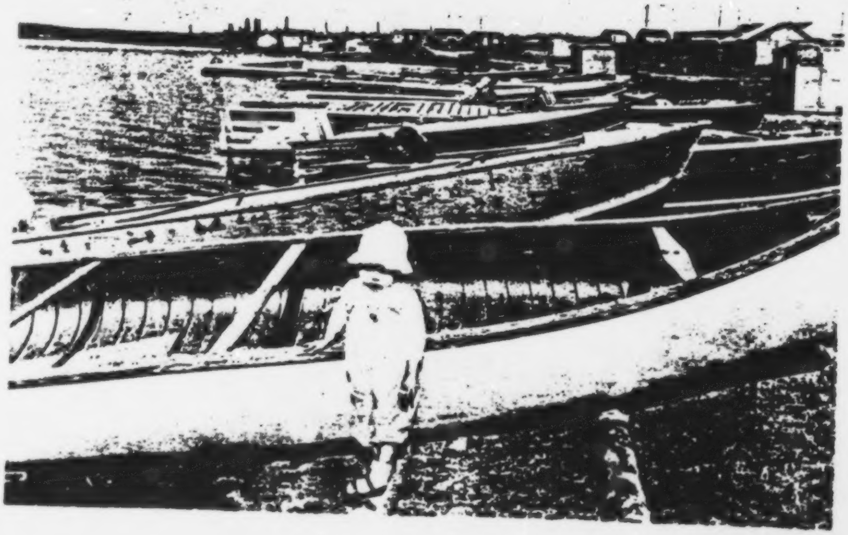
Housing and Accommodation

NWT Housing Corporation units (1983): 57 single family units. GNWT staff housing units: 8 houses, 6 duplexes. Federal: 4 units.

Commercial accommodation: Great Bear Lake Motel and Restaurant, accommodates 12 in 4 rooms, private bath, coffee shop, dining room.

Recreation

Community hall: drum dances. Outdoor rink, park/playground, sports field, school gym, ski trails Community Hall Club. Hamlet council recreation committee.



Fort Good Hope

Rádįlį Kǫ́

Location

66°15' N. 128°38' W. Elevation 65.5m at the airstrip. 805 air km NW of Yellowknife. about 145 air km NW of Norman Wells. in the Inuvik Region.

On the east bank of the Mackenzie River. 27km south of the Arctic Circle.

Topography

On a peninsular gravel bar between the Mackenzie River and Jackfish Creek. approximately 3km from the "Ramparts" limestone cliffs. among grasses. shrubs and small trees.

Climate

Average annual precipitation: 15.0cm rainfall. 131.6cm snowfall. 28.2cm total precipitation.
July mean high 22.6°C. low 9.9°C.
January mean high -27.5°C. low -35.0°C.
Winds E at 9.5 km/h.

History

Fort Good Hope was the oldest fur trading post in the lower Mackenzie Valley. Although it is located in the homeland of the Hareskin Dene. the Kutchin (Loucheux) and Mountain Indians and even the Mackenzie Delta Inuit travelled many kilometers to visit the post when it was established by the Northwest Company in 1805. After the amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay and Northwest companies in 1821. the post was relocated several times. but returned in 1836-39 to its original site. The presence of the post stimulated an extensive native trade network extending north to Herschel Island and west to Russian Alaska. It had sadder consequences in that the concentration of people tended to wipe out game in the immediate vicinity of the post. with the result that in 1844. many Hareskin people starved to death while awaiting a delayed supply ship at Fort Good Hope.

In 1859. Father Grollier built a Roman Catholic mission near Fort Good Hope. Father Emile Petitot. a noted traveller and authority on northern history and native law. arrived six years later. During his stay. the present church. "Our Lady of Good Hope" was built: and in 1878. Father Petitot began the unusual murals which grace its walls. By 1864 enough game had returned to the area to permit Fort Good Hope to act as a supplier of dried meat for other posts.

Government influence at Fort Good Hope began in 1931. with the appointment of an Indian Agent. At this time there was an influx of newcomers to the area. owing to the discovery of oil at Norman Wells. 144km away. The usual community amenities were eventually constructed. The Hareskin Dene inhabitants continue to rely on trapping as a major source of income. during the Berger Inquiry in 1975. they were noted for their vocal opposition to the construction of a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline before land claims are settled.

Demography

Population. June 1981. 463. 1976. 443.

1981 sex distribution: 53% male. 47% female.

1981 age distribution: 0 - 4. 13%. 5 - 14. 22%: 15 - 64. 57%. 65+. 8%.

1981 ethnic distribution: 86% Dene. 7% other.

Languages spoken: Slavey (Hare). English.

Political Organization

Settlement status.

Chairman/Dene Band Chief: Charlie Barnaby.

Community/Band Council: Everett Kakfwi. Alphonsine McNeely. Dave Proctor. Dolphus Shea. George Barnaby. Edward Grandjambe. Joe Grandjambe. John T'Seleie. Willy McNeely.

Community Secretary: Tony Grandjambe.

Band Manager. Barry Conacher.

Band Secretary: Susie Silastiak.

Settlement Office: (403) 598-2231. Telex 034-4317.

Liquor Plebiscite November 17. 1978: prohibition.

MLA John T'Seleie (Sahtu): MP David Nickerson. PC (Western Arctic).

Economy

Major Activities

Trapping. hunting. domestic fishing. oil exploration.

Banks

None. service by mail from Inuvik or from Norman Wells.

Renewable Resources

Fish: Grayling. Jackfish (Pike). Lake Trout. Whitefish.

Game: Beaver. Caribou. Grizzly Bear. Marten. Mink. Moose.

Hunters and Trappers Association: Wilfred Jackson. President. 1983.

Total number of trappers: 86 (1982-83)
Number over $600: 41
Total fur dollars: $152,007.25

Other renewable resources: kitchen gardens. timber for fuel and logs for local construction.

Non-renewable Resources

Minerals: low to medium lead-zinc potential west of community.

Oil and gas: Mackenzie Delta exploration; expansion of Norman Wells oilfield. Esso/Imperial.

Tourism

Historical interest: unusual church: the "Ramparts" cliffs and rapids: naturalist interest.

Prices and Income

Income per capita. 1981: $3.616.
Consumer prices. 1983: 70-79% higher than Edmonton.

Local Businesses

Arctic Circle Enterprises Ltd. (road & heavy construction/site work & heavy equipment rental/services incidental to oil & gas); Fort Good Hope Hunters & Trappers Assoc. (general building contractors/personnel suppliers/travel services): The Bay (general retail merchandising): Little Dipper Confectionery (food & confectionery store): W&A Contractor (other utilities). Page Flight Services (charter aircraft).

Infrastructure

Power

NCPC (Area Office Norman Wells). diesel generator. 750kW capacity. 1983-84 rates. Domestic Service (non-government): 18.55¢/kWh for the first 300kWh per month. 34.33¢/kWh for all over 300kWh per month: Commercial Service (non-government): 38.21¢/kWh. Domestic Service (government): 48.14¢/kWh. Commercial Service (government): 42.81¢/kWh.

Water

Source. Mackenzie River: 10.9 million litre reservoir. filled in early spring. 1.4km northeast of the settlement. Hypochlorinator. heater. All residences equipped with 1.136 litre fibreglass tanks. Tank trucked. privately contracted.

Sanitation

Sewage pumpout 2 times weekly. bagged sewage collected 2 - 3 times weekly by truck. privately contracted. Solid waste truck collection weekly. Waste disposal area 3.5km north of community. flat gravel esker with separate holding trenches for liquid sewage. bagged sewage [illegible] dry garbage, backfilled on a regu[illegible]

Fuel

Con[illegible] use to December 31, 1983. P-50 [illegible],000 litres, gas, 390,000 litres [illegible] resupply, barge 1983-84 GN[illegible] prices: P-50 heating, $.46 per l[illegible] diesel, $.55; gasoline, $.53, nap[illegible] $1.14.

Transportation

Air

Aerodrome Operator: Government of the North[illegible] Territories (Inuvik).

Aerodrome Facilities: Unlicensed 914m × 30[illegible] sand/gravel runway; Airfield lights consisting of portable runway edge lights and windsock; Navaid - NDB, VOR/DME; Passenger shelter nil.

Services: Community Aerodrome Radio Station (CARS) - Weather/Communication (in community); Limited airfield maintenance (snow compaction suitable for wheels and skis and subject to spring break-up outage); Aircraft parking.

Scheduled Service: Nahanni Air Services Ltd. via Norman Wells.

Water

Barge service: operator, NTCL from Hay River. Season June to August.

Communications

Postal code: X0E 0H0. Mail three times weekly. Telephone: NorthwesTel (microwave), local and DD long distance; VHF r[illegible]/telephone. CBC Radio (LPRT[illegible] community radio. CBC Television ([illegible]).

Protection Services

Police: RCMP two man detachment.

Justice of the Peace: Cassien Edgi.

Coroner: Robert Schmidt.

Other legal and court services: North Mackenzie Native Courtworkers Association. Ruby McDonald from Norman We[illegible]

[illegible] rtment: volunteer 10 person [illegible] no hydrant system, vehicle, [illegible] triple combination pumper [illegible] iti-zone call box system, of[illegible] [illegible]all.

[illegible]/Social Services

[illegible] Nursing Station: four bed, one [illegible] ursing station, National Health [illegible] re

[illegible] aff: two nurses, one community [illegible] ker. Other medical services, [illegible] ting GPs, specialists, dentist, air [illegible]

[illegible] vices Facilities: one person [illegible] y Social Services Office.

Churches: Pentecostal Tabernacle, Roman Catholic Mission.

Education

School: Chief Tselihye, K-9, Principal Patricia Smith.

Students, Grades K-6 (1983-84), 110, Grades 7 and up, 30.

Teachers, 7, with one classroom assistant.

Hostel: Fort Good Hope small hostel.

Local Education Authority: Fort Good Hope Education Committee.

School year: August 22 - June 18.

Vocational and Continuing Education: 1 contract instructor from Thebacha College.

Housing and Accommodation

NWT Housing Corporation units (1983): 27 single family units, Senior Citizens Home. GNWT staff housing units: 9 houses, 2 duplexes. Federal: 9 units.

Commercial accommodation: none.

Recreation

Community Complex, auditorium, cross-country ski trails, playground, school gym, outdoor skating rink, curling rink, enclosed above ground pool.

Fort Good Hope

Rádįlį Kǫ́

Location

66°15' N. 128°38' W. Elevation 65.5m at the airstrip. 805 air km NW of Yellowknife, about 145 air km NW of Norman Wells, in the Inuvik Region.

On the east bank of the Mackenzie River, 27km south of the Arctic Circle.

Topography

On a peninsular gravel bar between the Mackenzie River and Jackfish Creek, approximately 3km from the "Ramparts" limestone cliffs, among grasses, shrubs and small trees.

Climate

Average annual precipitation: 15.0cm rainfall, 131.6cm snowfall, 28.2cm total precipitation.
July mean high 22.6°C, low 9.9°C.
January mean high -27.5°C, low -35.0°C.
Winds E at 9.5 km/h.

History

Fort Good Hope was the oldest fur trading post in the lower Mackenzie Valley. Although it is located in the homeland of the Hareskin Dene, the Kutchin (Loucheux) and Mountain Indians and even the Mackenzie Delta Inuit travelled many kilometers to visit the post when it was established by the Northwest Company in 1805. After the amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay and Northwest companies in 1821, the post was relocated several times, but returned in 1836-39 to its original site. The presence of the post stimulated an extensive native trade network extending north to Herschel Island and west to Russian Alaska. It had sadder consequences in that the concentration of people tended to wipe out game in the immediate vicinity of the post, with the result that in 1844, many Hareskin people starved to death while awaiting a delayed supply ship at Fort Good Hope.

In 1859, Father Grollier built a Roman Catholic mission near Fort Good Hope. Father Emile Petitot, a noted traveller and authority on northern history and native law, arrived six years later. During his stay, the present church, "Our Lady of Good Hope" was built; and in 1878, Father Petitot began the unusual murals which grace its walls. By 1864 enough game had returned to the area to permit Fort Good Hope to act as a supplier of dried meat for other posts.

Government influence at Fort Good Hope began in 1931, with the appointment of an Indian Agent. At this time there was an influx of newcomers to the area, owing to the discovery of oil at Norman Wells, 144km away. The usual community amenities were eventually constructed. The Hareskin Dene inhabitants continue to rely on trapping as a major source of income; during the Berger Inquiry in 1975, they were noted for their vocal opposition to the construction of a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline before land claims are settled.

Demography

Population, June 1981, 463; 1976, 443.

1981 sex distribution: 53% male, 47% female.

1981 age distribution: 0 - 4, 13%; 5 - 14, 22%; 15 - 64, 57%; 65+, 8%.

1981 ethnic distribution: 86% Dene, 7% other.

Languages spoken: Slavey (Hare), English.

Political Organization

Settlement status.

Chairman/Dene Band Chief: Charlie Barnaby.

Community/Band Council: Everett Kakfwi, Alphonsine McNeely, Dave Proctor, Dolphus Shea, George Barnaby, Edward Grandjambe, Joe Grandjambe, John T'Seleie, Willy McNeely.

Community Secretary: Tony Grandjambe.

Band Manager: Barry Conacher.

Band Secretary: Susie Silastiak.

Settlement Office: (403) 598-2231. Telex 034-4317.

Liquor Plebiscite November 17, 1978: prohibition.

MLA John T'Seleie (Sahtu); MP David Nickerson, PC (Western Arctic).

Economy

Major Activities

Trapping, hunting, domestic fishing, oil exploration.

Banks

None, service by mail from Inuvik or from Norman Wells.

Renewable Resources

Fish: Grayling, Jackfish (Pike), Lake Trout, Whitefish.

Game: Beaver, Caribou, Grizzly Bear, Marten, Mink, Moose.

Hunters and Trappers Association: Wilfred Jackson, President, 1983.

Total number of trappers: 86 (1982-83)
Number over $600: 41
Total fur dollars: $152,007.25

Other renewable resources: kitchen gardens, timber for fuel and logs for local construction.

Non-renewable Resources

Minerals: low to medium lead-zinc potential west of community.

Oil and gas: Mackenzie Delta exploration; expansion of Norman Wells oilfield, Esso/Imperial.

Tourism

Historical interest: unusual church, the "Ramparts" cliffs and rapids; naturalist interest.

Prices and Income

Income per capita, 1981: $3,616.
Consumer prices, 1983: 70-79% higher then Edmonton.

Local Businesses

Arctic Circle Enterprises Ltd. (road & heavy construction/site work & heavy equipment rental/services incidental to oil & gas); Fort Good Hope Hunters & Trappers Assoc. (general building contractors/personnel suppliers/travel services); The Bay (general retail merchandising); Little Dipper Confectionery (food & confectionery store); W&A Contractor (other utilities); Page Flight Services (charter aircraft).

Infrastructure

Power

NCPC (Area Office Norman Wells), diesel generator, 750kW capacity. 1983-84 rates. Domestic Service (non-government): 18.55¢/kWh for the first 300kWh per month, 34.33¢/kWh for all over 300kWh per month; Commercial Service (non-government): 38.21¢/kWh. Domestic Service (government): 48.14¢/kWh. Commercial Service (government): 42.81¢/kWh.

Water

Source, Mackenzie River: 10.9 million litre reservoir, filled in early spring, 1.4km northeast of the settlement. Hypochlorinator, heater. All residences equipped with 1,136 litre fibreglass tanks. Tank trucked, privately contracted.

Sanitation

Sewage pumpout 2 times weekly; bagged sewage collected 2 - 3 times weekly by truck, privately contracted. Solid waste truck collection weekly. Waste disposal area 3.5km north of community, flat gravel esker with separate holding trenches for liquid sewage, bagged sewage [illegible] dry garbage, backfilled on a regu[illegible]

Fuel

[illegible] to December 31, 1983. P-50 [illegible],000 litres gas 390,000 litres [illegible] resupply barge 1983-84 GN[illegible] prices: P-50 heating $.46 per [illegible] diesel $.55; gasoline $.53, nap[illegible] $1.14

Transportation

Air

Aerodrome Operator: Government of the Northwest Territories (Inuvik).

Aerodrome Facilities: Unlicensed 914m × 3[illegible] sand/gravel runway: Airfield lights consisting of portable runway edge lights and windsock: Navaid - NDB, VOR/DME: Passenger shelter nil. Services: Community Aerodrome Radio Station (CARS) - Weather/Communication (in community); Limited airfield maintenance (snow compaction suitable for wheels and skis and subject to spring break-up outage); Aircraft parking. Scheduled Service: Nahanni Air Services Ltd. via Norman Wells.

Water

Barge service: operator, NTCL from Hay River. Season June to August.

Communications

Postal code: X0E 0H0. Mail three times weekly. Telephone: NorthwesTel (microwave), local and DD long distance; VHF radio/telephone. CBC Radio (LPRT) community radio. CBC Television ([illegible]).

Protection Services

Police: RCMP two man detachment.
Justice of the Peace: Cassien Edgi.
Coroner: Robert Schmidt.
Other legal and court services: North Mackenzie Native Courtworkers Association, Ruby McDonald from Norman Wells.

[illegible] [illegible]rtment: volunteer 10 person [illegible] no hydrant system, vehicle, [illegible] triple combination pumper [illegible] in-zone call box system, of- [illegible] all.

[illegible]/Social Services

[illegible] Nursing Station: four bed, one [illegible] nursing station, National Health [illegible] re [illegible] staff: two nurses, one community [illegible] worker. Other medical services: [illegible] visiting GPs, specialists, dentist, air [illegible].

[illegible] Services Facilities: one person [illegible] Social Services Office.

Churches: Pentecostal Tabernacle, Roman Catholic Mission.

Education

School: Chief Tselihye, K-9, Principal Patricia Smith.

Students: Grades K-6 (1983-84): 110, Grades 7 and up: 30.

Teachers: 7, with one classroom assistant.

Hostel: Fort Good Hope small hostel.

Local Education Authority: Fort Good Hope Education Committee.

School year: August 22 - June 18.

Vocational and Continuing Education: 1 contract instructor from Thebacha College.

Housing and Accommodation

NWT Housing Corporation units (1983): 27 single family units. Senior Citizens Home. GNWT staff housing units: 9 houses, 2 duplexes. Federal: 9 units.

Commercial accommodation: none.

Recreation

Community Complex, auditorium, cross-country ski trails, playground, school gym, outdoor skating rink, curling rink, enclosed above ground pool.

NWT DATA SHEETS

Northwest Territories

Fort McPherson

LOCATION

67°28' N, 134°53' W. Elevation 43m at the airstrip. 121 air km S of Inuvik, 1,107 air km NW of Yellowknife, in the Inuvik Region.

On the east bank of the Peel River, about 38km upstream from its junction with the Mackenzie River.

TOPOGRAPHY

On an isolated hill above the river, surrounded by lakes and swamps with stunted forest cover, subject to occasional flooding.

CLIMATE

Average annual precipitation: 11.5cm rainfall, 222.0cm snowfall, 33.7cm total precipitation.

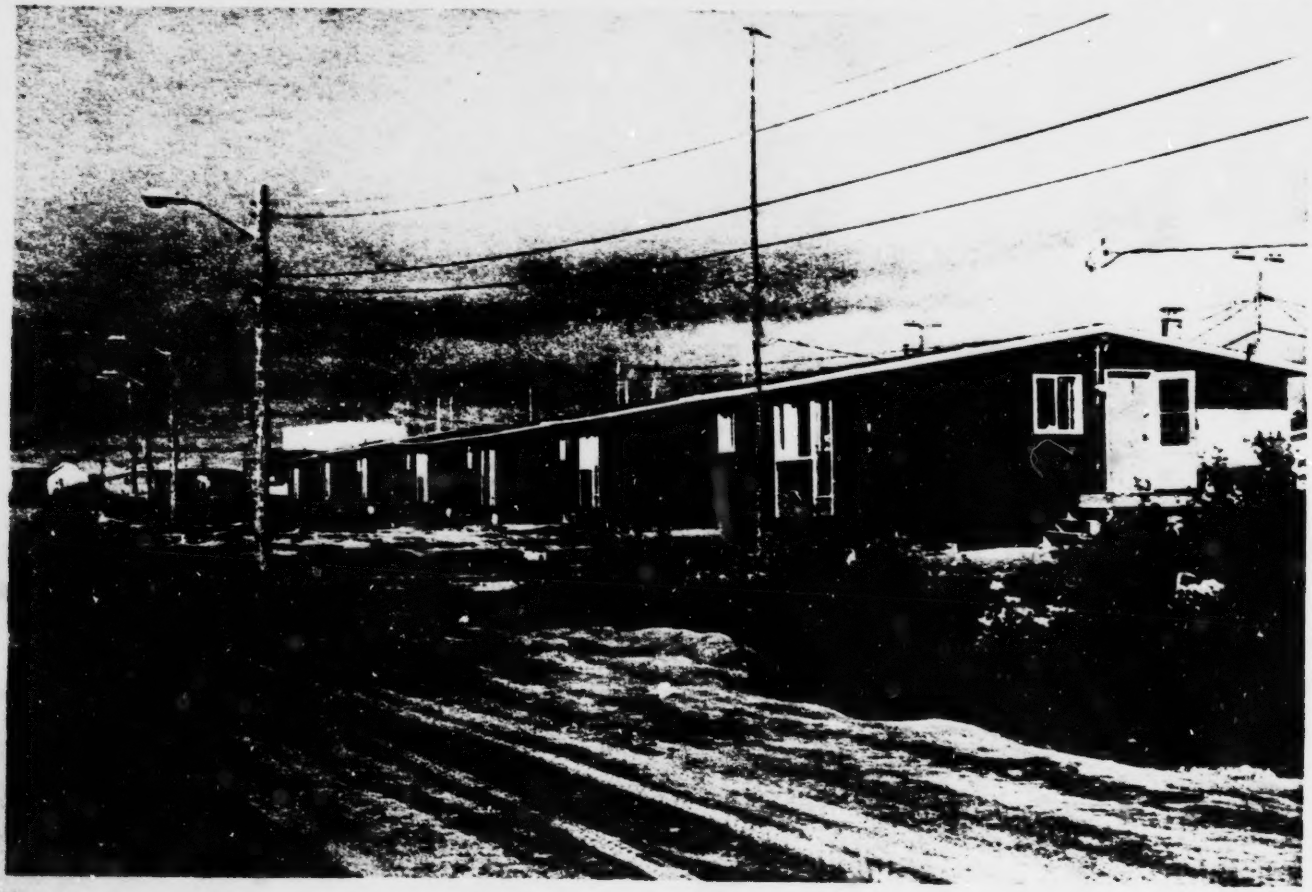
July mean high 20.1°C, low 9.6°C.
January mean high -25.5°C, low -33.3°C.
Winds N-NW at 3.5 to 4.3 knots.

HISTORY

Fort McPherson lies around the eastern edge of the Kutchin Dene territory. This tribe was numerous before the coming of the fur trade, and McPherson people still travel to visit relatives in the Yukon and Alaska. Their aboriginal culture was colourful and more complex than that of more southerly Dene bands, comprising elements of British Columbia coastal cultures such as a clan system and potlatches, and of the Inuit, their neighbours, chief enemies and occasional trading partners. The band in the Fort McPherson area were known as Takudh-Kutchin, "People of the Slanting Eyes," which translates into "Loucheux" in French, the name by which they are commonly known.

The Kutchin had already received iron spears and Russian trade goods via Alaska when they were encountered by Mackenzie c. 1785. Sir John Franklin was in the area during his second expedition (1825-28) and advised the Hudson's Bay Company that the area was rich in furs. The first HBC post was established on the Peel River in 1840 by Isbister and Bell, and in 1848 it was named after the chief trader of the Hudson's Bay Company, Murdoch McPherson. Prior to the establishment of this post the Kutchin traded at Good Hope, 321km away.

In 1852 a Dene village on the bank of the Peel River was moved to Fort McPherson. The terrace on which the old settlement was located was frequently flooded in spring time; but the usual reason for the move given by the Dene is that it commands an excellent view of the delta and thus gave the advantage of an early warning of approaching enemy Inuit. From 1849 to



1859 the local Loucheux were engaged in frequent feuds with the Inuit.

The first missionary was a Roman Catholic priest, Father Grollier, who baptized 65 persons in Fort McPherson in 1860. It is this group which subsequently moved to Arctic Red River, as in 1860 the Anglican mission was also established and won the adherence of the remainder of the people. in Fort McPherson, the Rev. Edward Sittichinli was the first native minister, ordained in 1903 after 35 years as a catechist.

Fort McPherson in its early years was used as a link with the Yukon after the Upper Liard-Frances Lake-Pelly route was abandoned. The Gold Rush era around the turn of the century was turbulent, and the trader John Firth of Fort McPherson was made the first government law officer from 1894-1903. The RCMP set up a post in 1903. One of the RCMP's most famous annual patrols was through the Mackenzie Mountains from Dawson City, Yukon, to Fort McPherson, via Peel River. The difficulty of this patrol was illustrated in 1911 when Inspector Fitzgerald and his three companions became lost and starved to death.

Throughout the early twentieth century, there were several epidemics of influenza which swept away large parts of the population. The Loucheux maintained the independent bush lifestyle until well into the 1960s, however. The spirit of the proud residents of Fort McPherson is shown in the number of its inhabitants who became involved in Territorial politics at a relatively early date; in addition to service with native associations, Fort McPherson contributed the first Dene Member of the Territorial Council, Chief John Tetlichi, in 1967 and the first northern native Member of Parliament in 1972, Wally Firth.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population December 1982, 643; 1971, 677.

1980 ethnic distribution: 78.7% Dene, 1.0% Inuit, 20.3% other.

Languages spoken: English, Loucheux.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Settlement status.

Dene Band. MLA Richard Nerysoo (Mackenzie Delta);
MP David Nickerson, PC (Western Arctic).

ECONOMY

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Trapping, oil exploration, highway services, canvas products.

CO-OPS

Tetlit Service Co-operative Limited.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Fish: Inconnu, Jackfish (Pike), Lake Trout, Loche, Whitefish.

Game: Caribou, Grizzly, Mink, Muskrat, other fur-bearers.

Hunters and Trappers Association.

Other renewable resources: timber for fuel and local construction.

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Minerals: low potential area.

Oil and gas: oil exploration activity — Esso Resources; gas finds in Mackenzie Delta.

TOURISM

Enroute from Dawson City, Yukon to Inuvik (Dempster Highway); historical interest. Arts and crafts: Loucheux beadwork, especially elaborate belts, hide garments; canvas goods.

PRICES AND INCOME

Consumer prices, 1977-79: 50-59% higher than Edmonton.

INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER

NCPC (Area Office Inuvik), diesel generator, 1350kW capacity.

WATER

Source, Water Lake 1.8km south of the community. Truck distribution.

SANITATION

16 residents have sewage holding tanks pumped out every weekday. Bagged sewage collected daily.

FUEL

Non-annual resupply, truck/barge.

TRANSPORTATION

AIR

Scheduled Services: Kenn Borek Air, Ram Air, Aklavik Flying Service via Inuvik.

ROAD

Dempster all-weather highway to Inuvik and Dawson City, Yukon. Taxi: PMB Taxi, Andre Taxi.

WATER

Barge service from Hay River.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal code: X0E 0J0. Telephone: NorthwesTel (microwave), local and DD long distance. CBC Radio (LPRT). CBC Television (Anik). Community Radio.

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police: RCMP four man detachment.
Delta Native Courtworkers Association, staff in Inuvik.

Fire department: volunteer 14 person brigade; no hydrant system.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES

Hospital/Nursing Station: five bed, two bassinet nursing station.

Community Social Services Office.

NWT Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council funded project, Fort McPherson-Peel River Alcohol Society.

EDUCATION

School: Chief Julius, K-9.
Fort McPherson small hostel.

Local Education Authority: Fort McPherson Education Committee.
School year: September 8 - June 30.
Resident adult educator.

ACCOMMODATION

Roberta's Motel, 12 rooms accommodate 12, dining room, handicrafts.

RECREATION

Community hall; cross-country ski trails, park/playground, sports field, school gym, outdoor skating rink, curling rink. Peel River Jamboree in May. Rec. Committee — Community Hall Club, Settlement Council.

From NWT Data Book 1982-83,
published by Outcrop Ltd., Yellowknife

Fort Norman

Tulít'a

Location

64°54' N. 125°34' W. Elevation 97.5m at the airstrip. 523 air km SE of Inuvik. 624 air km NW of Yellowknife. in the Inuvik Region.

On the northern bank of the Mackenzie River at its junction with the east bank of Great Bear River.

Topography

Occupies a commanding post on the high north bank of the Mackenzie. upstream from Bear Rock (472m) on two terraces surrounded by swamp and muskeg and abundant small trees.

Climate

Average annual precipitation: 18.6cm rainfall. 144.3cm snowfall. 32.5cm total precipitation.
July mean high 22.2°C. low 9.8°C.
January mean high -24.5°C. low -32.6°C.
Winds SE at 6.6 knots.

History

Like many river junctions on the Mackenzie. the Fort Norman site has long been of seasonal importance to the Slavey Dene. The Northwest Company was active in the area in the late 1700s. and a post was founded at Fort Norman in 1810. The post was relocated by the Hudson's Bay Company several times to the south of its present site. but finally in 1872 the first or most northerly site was again occupied.

The Slavey name for the community is "Tulita." meaning "where the two rivers meet." Its strategic location at the junction of the Mackenzie and Great Bear Rivers made it a transportation centre from the days of Franklin's explorations in the Great Bear region through to the pitchblende discoveries of the 20s and into the modern era. It was at Fort Norman in 1915 that the RCMP arrived from Edmonton. meeting the well-known prospector-trapper D'Arcy Arden. who guided them from the Fort in their search for the murderers of the two priests killed at Bloody Falls in 1913.

The Dene of Fort Norman carry on the trapping life today. supplemented by employment at the Norman Wells oilfield. One notable feature of the community is its Anglican Church. built of squared logs in the 1860s. which the community has recently begun to restore.

In the winter of 1983-84. a pipeline construction camp was located across the Bear River from Fort Norman.

Demography

Population. June 1981. 286. 1976. 232

1981 sex distribution: 51% male. 49% female

1981 age distribution. 0 - 4. 9%. 5 - 14. 25%. 15 - 64. 57%. 65 + 9%

1981 ethnic distribution: 72% Dene. 17% Metis. 0.0% Inuit. 11% other.

Languages spoken: Slavey. English.

Political Organization

Hamlet status April 1. 1984.

Mayor. Raymond Yakeleya

Hamlet Council: Danny Yakeleya. Stella Bayha. Gordon Yakeleya. Archie Lennie. Louise Lennie. Frederick Clement. Frederick Doctor.

Secretary Manager: Danny Lennie.

Hamlet Office: (403) 588-4471.

Liquor Plebiscite: November 6. 1980 — prohibition ended.

Dene Band Chief. Paul Wright:
Band Councillors: Gordon Yakelaya. Richard McCauley. Bobby Clement Jr.. Joe Bernard. Victor Menacho. Fred Widow.
Secretary: Therese Etchinelle
Band Manager: Robert Clement
Band office: (403) 588-3341

MLA John T'Selele (Sahtu): MP David Nickerson, PC (Western Arctic)

Economy

Major Activities

Hunting. fishing. trapping. oil exploration. tourism

Banks

None. service by mail from Norman Wells.

Renewable Resources

Fish: Grayling. Inconnu. Whitefish.

Game. Beaver. Caribou. Grizzly Bear. Marten. Muskrat.

Hunters and Trappers Association: Gordon Yakelaya. President. 1983.
Total number of trappers: 38 (1982-83)
Number over $600: 22.
Total fur dollars. $73.708.00.

Other renewable resources: timber for local fuel and construction.

Non-renewable Resources

Minerals: nothing known.

Oil and gas: oil exploration — pipeline development. IPL (Norman Wells to Zama. Alberta).

Other non-renewable resources: lignite outcrops occasionally used as local fuel.

Tourism

Scenic situation: fishing lodge: historic church: canoeing. Arts and crafts: Slavey beadwork.

Prices and Income

Per capita income. 1981: $4.276.
Consumer prices. 1983: 70-79% higher than Edmonton.

Local Businesses

Bear River Enterprises Ltd. (boat rentals/general building contractors/machinery & equipment rental). Bear Lodge Ltd. (outfitters & lodge): Fort Norman Band Council (general building contractors): Fort Norman Contracting Ltd. (expeditors/highway & heavy construction/site work & heavy equipment rental/truck transport/services incidental to air transp.): The Bay (general retail merchandising): R&D Expediting Services Ltd. (expeditors/taxis): Tulita Developments Ltd. (general building contractors/other utilities): Ursus Aviation (scheduled & non-scheduled air transp.): Nahanni Air (agent): Fred Clement General Contracting: Fort Norman Taxi. Yakelaya Bros. Contracting Ltd.

Infrastructure

Power

NCPC (Area Office Norman Wells). diesel generator. 800kW capacity. 1983-84 rates. Domestic Service (non-government): 21.17¢/kWh for the first 300kWh per month. 35.35¢/kWh for all over 300kWh per month: Commercial Service (non-government): 33.54¢/kWh. Domestic Service (government): 40.54¢/kWh. Commercial Service (government): 40.55¢/kWh.

Water

Source. the Great Bear River: screened intake. no storage facilities. Hypochlorinator. 5.455 litre water truck delivers 6 full loads daily. privately contracted. Most houses have 1.140 litre water tanks.

Sanitation

Some pit privies. most residences have sewage pumpout tanks. some underground septic tanks. Pumpout twice a week. privately contracted: dumped in lagoon beside the airport. New lagoon to be developed. Solid waste weekly pickup. Dump at east end of airstrip near sewage lagoon.

Fuel

Capacity in use to December 31. 1983. P-50. 2.723.000 litres: gas. 479.000 litres. Annual resupply. barge. 1983-84 GNWT retail prices: P-50 heating. $.46 per litre: diesel. $.54: gasoline. $.54: naphtha. $1.14.

Transportation

Air

Airport Operator: Hamlet of Fort Norman.
Airport Facilities: Licensed 914m × 30m gravel runway. taxiway and apron: Airfield lighting (pilot activated after hours) consisting of low-intensity runway edge. threshold. end and identification lights. taxi/apron edge lights. apron flood lights. rotating beacon and lighted wind sock: Navaid - NDB: Air terminal building.
Services: Community Airport Radio Station (CARS) - Weather/Communications: Scheduled airfield maintenance.
Charter Service: Ursus Aviation.
Water Aerodrome: Unlicensed float plane access: No services: Break-up June 1: Freeze-up October 5.
Water Aerodrome Location: 64°54' N. 125°35' W.
Water Aerodrome Elevation: 73.76m.

Road

Winter road connecting to Mackenzie Highway.

Water

Barge service: operator. NTCL from Hay River. Season June to Sept.

Communications

Postal code: X0E 0K0. Mail 3 times weekly. Telephone: NorthwesTel (microwave). local and long distance. VHF radio/telephone. CBC Radio (LPRT). community radio. CBC Television (Anik). Two Cancom Channels.

Protection Services

Police: RCMP two man detachment.
Justices of the Peace: Maurice Mendo. Gordon Yakeleya.

Fire department: volunteer 10 person brigade: no hydrant system: vehicle. 1966 three wheeled triple combination pumper truck: fire hall.

Medical/Social Services

Hospital/Nursing Station: four bed. one bassinet nursing station. National Health and Welfare.
Medical staff: two nurses. one community health worker. Other medical services. 1984: visiting GPs. specialists. dentist. air evacuation.

Social Services Facilities: one worker Community Social Services Office: community social service project — Child Development. Fort Norman Child Development Committee.

Churches: Pentecostal. Roman Catholic Mission.

Education

School: Chief Albert Wright. K-8. Principal Robert Peters.
Students. Grades K-6 (1983-84): 58: Grades 7 and up. 11.
Teachers: 3. with one classroom assistant.

Local Education Authority: Fort Norman Education Committee.
School year: August 25 - June 22.

Vocational and Continuing Education: adult education centre. one resident adult educator: 1 contract instructor from Thebacha College.

Housing and Accommodation

NWT Housing Corporation units (1983): 36 single family units. GNWT staff housing units: 9. Federal: 4 units.

Commercial accommodation: Bear Lodge. accommodates 15. shower room. dining facilities.

Recreation

Community band hall. outdoor rink. ski trails. parks/playground. curling rink. school gym. community library. Active Recreation Committee.

NWT DATA SHEETS

Northwest Territories

Fort Simpson

LOCATION

61°52' N, 121°23' W. Elevation 554'. 235 air miles SW of Yellowknife, in the Fort Smith Region, Fort Simpson Area.

On an island at the confluence of the Mackenzie and Liard Rivers.

TOPOGRAPHY

On lowland silt terraces ("flats"), treed with dense bush on the lowest and subject to occasional flooding.

CLIMATE

Average annual precipitation: 21.1 cm rainfall, 133.6 cm snowfall, 34.5 cm total precipitation.
July mean high 23.1° C, low 10.6° C.
January mean high -21.6° C, low -30.4° C.
Winds NW at 5.6 knots.

HISTORY

Fort Simpson was built in about 1804 by the Northwest Company and has the distinction of being the oldest continuously occupied trading post on the Mackenzie River. It was then known as "Fort of the Forks." It was re-named after Sir George Simpson in 1821, after the amalgamation of the Northwest Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, Sir George Simpson being the first governor of the combined companies.

The St. David Anglican mission was established in Fort Simpson in 1858 and the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic mission came in 1894. Bishop Bompas and Father Petitot were both outstanding in the fields of exploration and as missionaries among the Slavey Dene at Fort Simpson in this era.

For about 60 years prior to 1888, York boats were used for freight and passenger transport on the Mackenzie River. Many of the traders and boat captains wintered in the settlement. In 1888, the York boats went out of use and the Hudson's Bay Company steamer "Wrigley" came into service along the Mackenzie River. Members of the York brigades then settled in Fort Simpson.

Fort Simpson was a great fur-trading post, the Mackenzie District headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company, serving a very wide area. It was in Fort Simpson that the geologist Dr. Charles Camsell, born in Fort Liard in 1876, spent his childhood, his father being the Head Factor at the post. Another well-known resident of Fort Simpson was Albert Faille, a trapper who set out to find gold in the Nahanni country at age 63.

In 1910 the first Indian agency was opened by Reverend Gerald Cord. Later, the agency was taken over by Flynn Harris, who also became Fort Simpson's first official postmaster in 1917. The RCMP established a detachment in 1912 and, in 1916, St. Margaret's Hospital was built. In the twentieth century, Fort Simpson's capacity for growing vegetables and raising livestock earned it the title of "Garden of the Mackenzie". However, when the road came through Fort Providence, it became more practical to import from the south.

Fort Simpson suffered a record flood in 1963, which forced the development of a "new town" on higher ground. In the later sixties, it became a base for oil exploration activities, and an Area administrative centre for the Territorial government. The Cadillac Mine, being readied for production 150 km west of Fort Simpson, is the latest development in the community's diverse economy.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population, December 1980, 992; 1971, 855.
1978 ethnic distribution: 45.0% Dene, 13% Metis, 0.9% Inuit, 41.1% other.
Languages spoken: English, Slavey.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Village status, January 1, 1973.
Dene Band Chief, Jim Antoine;
MLA Nick Sibbeston (Mackenzie-Liard);
MP David Nickerson, PC (Western Arctic).

ECONOMY

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Government, transportation, tourism, trapping, handicrafts, logging/sawmill.

BANKS

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

CO-OPS

Dene Co-operative.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Fish: Inconnu, Jackfish (Pike), Whitefish.
Game: Beaver, Caribou, Lynx, Marten, Mink, Moose, Mountain Sheep, Muskrat.
Hunters and Trappers Association.

Other renewable resources: commercial logging/sawmill operation; agricultural potential.

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Minerals: copper, lead-zinc, silver. Cadillac Mine being readied for production, 150 km W.

Oil and gas: former staging area for exploration to the north.

TOURISM

Historic interest; jumping-off point for Nahanni National Park, camping, Mackenzie River Cruises. Arts and crafts: Slavey crafts - birch bark baskets, beadwork, etc.

PRICES AND INCOME

Income per capita, 1976: $4,434, deviation -20% from Canadian average for same year.
Consumer prices, 1977-79: 20-29% higher than Edmonton.

INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER

NCPC (Area Office serves Wrigley, Jean Marie River, Nahanni Butte, Fort Liard), diesel generator, 6,200 kW capacity.

WATER

Source, Mackenzie River. Most homes are on underground piped system.

SANITATION

Piped sewage collection.

FUEL

Bulk petroleum products, service stations.

TRANSPORTATION

AIR

Scheduled service: Pacific Western, Simpson Air. Charter services.

ROAD

NWT Highway Number 1 terminus. Trucking services, local, long distance. Taxi.

WATER

Barge service.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal code: X0E 0N0. Telephone: NorthwesTel, local and long distance; VHF radio telephone. CBC Radio (LPRT), community radio. CBC Television (Anik).

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police: RCMP eight man detachment.
Lawyer; Mackenzie Liard Native Courtworkers Association.
Fire department: volunteer 15 person brigade.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES

20 bed Fort Simpson Hospital, clinic. Community Social Services Office. Alcohol and Community Problem Workshop, Dene Band Council.

EDUCATION

School: Thomas Simpson, K-10.
Hostel: Lapointe Hall, operated by Koe Go Cho Society.
Local Education Authority: Fort Simpson Education Committee.
School year: September 2 - June 26.
One resident adult educator.

ACCOMMODATION

Fort Simpson Hotel, 87 rooms with bath, phones, restaurant, licensed dining room and cocktail lounge.

RECREATION

Community hall; arena, curling rink, softball diamonds, track, tennis court, park/playground, campground, seasonal pool, school gym. Beaver Tail Jamboree; spring. Canada Day; Alexander Mackenzie Canoe Derby. Active Recreation Committee.

NWT DATA SHEETS

Northwest Territories

Fort Smith

LOCATION

60°00' N, 111°53' W. Elevation 666'. 200 air miles SE of Yellowknife, about 450 air miles N of Edmonton, in the Fort Smith Region, Fort Smith Area.

On the west bank of the Slave River at the Alberta/NWT border immediately below "The Rapids of the Drowned."

TOPOGRAPHY

On a sand plain above the river, in generally flat terrain extensively forested and subject to land slides.

CLIMATE

Average annual precipitation: 19.7 cm rainfall, 144.5 cm snowfall, 33.1 cm total precipitation.

July mean high 22.8° C, low 9.3° C.
January mean high -21.8° C, low -32.1° C.
Winds SW at 6.8 knots.

HISTORY

Fort Smith came into being as a result of the important link the Slave River provided for water traffic between southern Canada and the valley of the Mackenzie River. Alexander Mackenzie travelled the Slave River in his quest for a route to the Western Ocean. The early fur traders portaged from what is now the site of Fort Fitzgerald, along the southerly banks of the Slave River adjoining the "Rapids of the Drowned", to the westerly limit of the rapids at Fort Smith.

The Hudson's Bay Company established Fort Smith in 1874 in the former homeland of the Slavey Dene, first heard of by Europeans in reports carried across the barrens to Fort York in 1715. By 1870, the Cree had occupied the Slave River valley driving the Slavey north; and the southerly Caribou Chipewyan had also moved into the area, signing Treaty 8 at Smith's Landing on July 17, 1899. Explorers shot the Smith Rapids toward the end of the eighteenth century, followed by increasing numbers of traders and missionaries. The post was named in honour of Donald Alexander Smith, later Lord Strathcona, a Hudson's Bay Company governor and a member of the first North-West Territories Council.

In 1876, the Roman Catholic mission at Salt River was moved to Fort Smith, and in 1880, the Hudson's Bay Company built an outpost at the south end of the rapids called Smith's Landing. The North-West Mounted Police established a post there in 1915, renaming it Fort Fitzgerald after the inspector who died on the Dawson Patrol from Fort McPherson in 1911.

In 1911 an Indian Affairs representative and a regional medical superintendent arrived, and the Roman Catholic mission broke land on its nearby St. Bruno farm to supply its produce, meat, and milk. The mission sawmill turned out lumber for the first hospital in 1914, and in 1915, for the first school. A federal government administration building was constructed in 1921. The first Court of Justice in the Mackenzie District convened in Fort Smith in 1921, and Wood Buffalo National Park, south and west of Fort Smith, was established in 1922.

Fort Smith received the first Royal Canadian Corps of Signals aeradio station in the NWT in 1925. An airport was built in 1928 and the first air mail arrived there shortly after. Fort Smith was starting to "boom." In 1934, gold was discovered in Yellowknife and many prospectors came rushing through Fort Smith. In the same year, an Anglican mission house was built and a church was added in 1939.

The United States Army, en route to the Canol Oil Pipe Line Project in 1942, barged men and equipment down the Slave River and built a tractor road to Hay River and north. In 1945, the reinterest in gold at Yellowknife led to another boom.

In the decade following 1945, Fort Smith's population quintupled, reflecting the increase in government administrative facilities. Fort Smith was the administrative centre of the Mackenzie District until 1967 when the Territorial capital was established in Yellowknife.

Today, the Town of Fort Smith depends on trapping and tourism for its livelihood. It is still the Government of the NWT's administrative centre for the vast Fort Smith Region, and is the site of a large Adult Vocational Training Centre.

DEMOGRAPHY

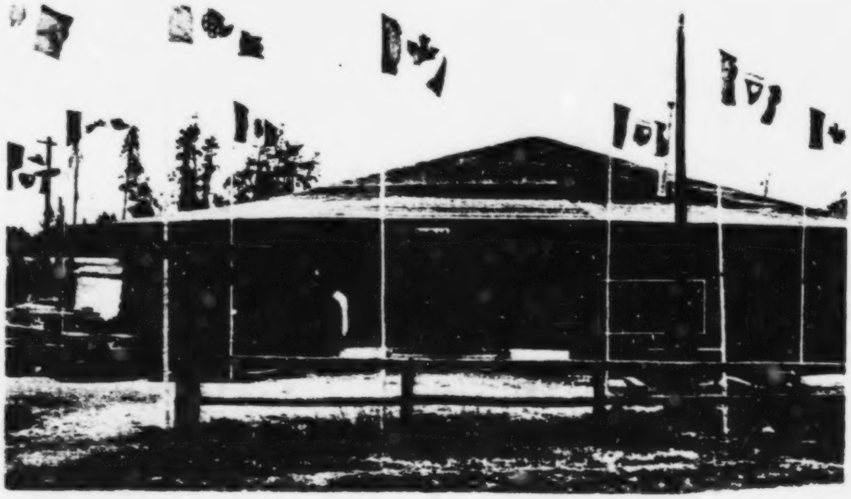
Population, December 1982, 2,302; 1971, 2,389.

1978 ethnic distribution: 11.6% Dene/Cree, 16% Metis, 1.0% Inuit, 71.4% other.

Languages spoken: English, Chipewyan, Cree.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Town status, October 1, 1966.
Dene Band. MLA Arnold McCallum (Slave River); MP David Nickerson, PC (Western Arctic).



ECONOMY

MAJOR ACTIVITIES
Government; trapping, tourism.

BANKS
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES
Fish: Jackfish (Pike), Lake Trout, Pickerel (Walleye), Whitefish.
Game: Beaver, Bison, Black Bears, Caribou, Ducks, Geese, Grouse, Lynx, Marten, Mink, Moose, Muskrat, Ptarmigan, Wolf.
Hunters and Trappers Association.

Other renewable resources: logging/sawmill operations; agricultural potential; hydroelectric power.

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES
Minerals: uranium prospects, to the east.

TOURISM
Historical interest; Wood Buffalo National Park; scenic rapids, Pelican nesting site, camping, museum.

PRICES AND INCOME
Income per capita, 1976: $4,540. Deviation of -18% from Canadian average for same year.
Consumer prices, 1977-79: 20-29% higher than Edmonton.

INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER
NCPC (Area Office serves Pine Point and Fort Resolution), hydroelectric and diesel generator, total 39,900 kW capacity.

WATER
Source, the Slave River. Piped distribution system.

SANITATION
Piped sewage collection.

FUEL
Bulk and retail sales.

TRANSPORTATION

AIR
Scheduled service: Pacific Western, Buffalo Airways. Charter planes and helicopters.

ROAD
Mackenzie Highway system, NWT Highway number 5. Trucking services: local; long distance. Taxi.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal code: X0E 0P0. Print media: Slave River Journal, weekly. Telephone: NorthwesTel, local and long distance; VHF radio telephone. CBC Radio (LPRT). CBC Television (Anik).

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police: RCMP eight man detachment.
South Slave Native Courtworkers.
Fire department: volunteer.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES

57 bed Fort Smith Health Centre.
NWT Correctional Centre for Women; Children's Receiving Home; Children's Group Homes (3); Fort Smith Child Welfare Centre; Community Social Services Office. Fort Smith Juvenile Court Committee.

EDUCATION

Schools: J.B. Tyrell Elementary, K-7.
P.W. Kaeser, 8-12,
Local Education Authority: Fort Smith Education Committee.
School year: September 2 - June 26.
Vocational Training Centre; student residence.
Resident adult educator.

ACCOMMODATION

Pelican Rapids Inn, 50 units with bath, accommodate 130, telephone, radio, TV, kitchenettes available, meeting room. Pinecrest Hotel, 28 rooms accommodate 48, phones, TV, coffee shop, licensed dining room and cocktail lounge.

RECREATION

Roaring Rapids Hall (Metis Association); arena, curling rink, softball diamonds, tennis courts, golf course, school gym, ski trails, park/playgrounds, snowmobile oval, seasonal pool. Mary Kaeser Library, Northern Life Museum, Wood Buffalo Frolics, March. Fitz-Smith Ski-a-thon. Active Recreation Committee.

NWT DATA SHEETS

Northwest Territories

Frobisher Bay

(Iqaluit)

LOCATION
63°44' N, 68°31' W. Elevation 110' 1,415 air miles E of Yellowknife, 1,280 air miles N of Montreal, in the Baffin Region.

Near the northeast head of Frobisher Bay on southern Baffin Island.

TOPOGRAPHY
On rocky, irregular coastline flanked by mountains and lacking vegetation.

CLIMATE
Average annual precipitation: 18.0 cm rainfall, 246.9 cm. snowfall, 41.5 cm total precipitation.
July mean high 11.9° C, low 3.9° C.
January mean high -22.2° C, low -30.1° C.
Winds NW in fall, SE in summer, 14 knots.

HISTORY
Frobisher Bay is located near the site of a traditional South Baffin Inuit fishing camp, and its name in Inuktitut, "Iqaluit," means "Fish." Their first recorded contact with Europeans came in 1576, when Sir Martin Frobisher arrived in search of the Northwest Passage to Cathay. The Inuit captured five of Frobisher's men, and, in turn, Frobisher lifted an Inuk in his kayak onto the deck of his ship to be taken back to England. The Inuk later gave an exhibition before Queen Elizabeth I, hunting royal swans on the palace pond. Frobisher sailed about two thirds up the bay, which he mistook for a strait, and found some ore which he believed to be gold. In 1578, he returned to establish a mining colony, with fifteen ships carrying settlers, miners and a large prefabricated wooden house. Most of the ships sank in a storm, and when the remnants of the fleet reached England again they learned that the ore had been not gold, but worthless iron pyrites.

Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, whalers frequented the area. Their influence on the Inuit was significant; many articles were traded and European customs adopted, including square dancing to the music of the concertina. When C. F. Hall travelled to the end of Frobisher Bay in 1861, finally showing that it was in fact a bay and not a strait leading to the Western Arctic, he encountered an Inuit woman who spoke English. She and her husband had been to England aboard a whaling vessel and learned the language there.

The Hudson's Bay Company established a trading post on the shore of Frobisher Bay at Ward Inlet, about 30 miles from the present community, in 1914. Most of the development of Frobisher Bay, however, occurred as a result of the USAF's construction of the largest airbase in the north on the site in 1942-43. The base was turned over to the Canadian Air Force between 1946-50, and the Hudson's Bay Co. also moved in from Ward Inlet at that time.

The American Air Force was active in Frobisher again between 1951 and 1963, with a variety of projects. These included construction of a radar station, sending men and supplies to the eastern part of the DEW Line then under construction, and expansion of in-flight refuelling capabilities.

Despite serious outbreaks of influenza and measles among Frobisher's Inuit population, Inuit continued to join the qallunaat at the community. Trapping in the area was declining, and Frobisher offered wage employment opportunities and the amenities of a modern community. The Federal Government established its Eastern Arctic regional headquarters at Frobisher in 1959, giving the community a stable economic base after the departure of the American Forces. Anglican missionaries had been active in the area for many years, and established a mission at Frobisher in 1957; the Catholic mission followed in 1960. The first school was built in 1955, and a hospital in 1964. The RCMP made Frobisher their Eastern Arctic Subdivision Headquarters.

In 1966, Simonie Michael of Frobisher Bay became the first Eastern Arctic Inuk elected to the Territorial Council. The community has continued to grow as the Government of the NWT's Baffin Region headquarters, and as a transportation/communications and educational centre. Frobisher Bay achieved Town status in 1980, and is in the process of taking over responsibility for local social services as well as the other municipal services usually handled at this level.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population, December 1980, 2,419; 1971, 2,050.

1978 ethnic distribution: 0.0% Dene, 58.4% Inuit, 41.6% other.

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Town status, October 1, 1980.
Liquor plebiscite: 1975, petition only. Closing of liquor store.
MLA Dennis Patterson (Frobisher Bay); MP Peter Ittinuar, NDP (Nunatsiaq).

ECONOMY

MAJOR ACTIVITIES
Government; communications, transportation, fishing, sealing, trapping, carving/handicrafts.

BANKS
Royal Bank of Canada.

CO-OPS
Ikaluit Eskimo Co-operative Limited.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES
Fish: Arctic Char.

Marine mammals: Beluga, Walrus, Harp, Ringed, other Seals.

Game: Polar Bear.

Hunters and Trappers Association (Amarok HTA). Outpost camp: Allen Island.

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES
Minerals: uranium prospects, low potential.

TOURISM
Polar Bear hunts at Allen Island. A variety of package tours including overnight. Arts and crafts: gold and silver jewelry, wool sweaters, parkas, carvings.

PRICES AND INCOME
Income per capita, 1976: $5,040. Deviation of -9% from Canadian average for same year.
Consumer prices, 1977-79: 60-69% higher than Montreal.

INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER
NCPC (Area Office serving Cape Dorset, Clyde River, Hall Beach, Lake Harbour, Pangnirtung), diesel generator, 10,000 kW capacity.

WATER
Source, Lake Geraldine. Piped utilidor and buried distribution system. Some portions of community on trucked system.

SANITATION

Gravity sewer system, bagged sewage.

FUEL
Shell Canada bulk.

TRANSPORTATION

AIR
Scheduled service: Nordair via Montreal, NWT Air. Charter service.

ROAD
Trucking services; local. Taxi; Polar Taxi Service.

WATER
Barge service from Montreal.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal code: X0A 0H0. Mail six times a week. Print media: Nunatsiaq News, weekly. Telephone: Bell Telephone (Anik), local and long distance. CBC Radio, production center (Anik); CBC Television (Anik). Radio and television center for northern Quebec and Eastern Arctic.

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police: RCMP - 13 officers, subdivision and local detachment.
Lawyer; Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik Society Legal Services Centre.
Fire department: volunteer 33 person brigade, full-time Fire Chief; hydrant system.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES

39 bed Frobisher Bay General Hospital. Baffin Correctional Centre; Community Social Services Office. Alcohol and Drug Project.

EDUCATION

Schools: Nanook, K-7. (Apex). Nakasuk, K-6. Gordon Robertson Education Centre, 7-12.
Hostel: Ukkivik Large Hostel.

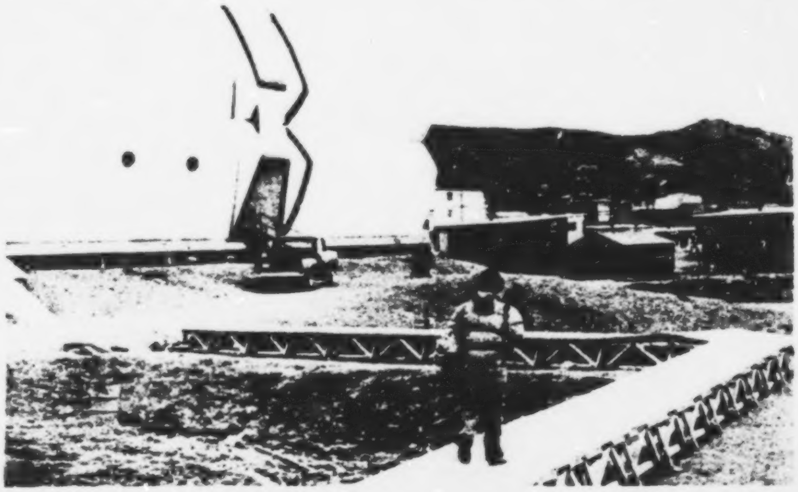
Local Education Authority: Apex Education Committee; Frobisher Bay Education Committee.
School year: Apex, September 2 - June 29; Frobisher Bay, September 2 - June 22.
Three resident adult educators. Local education authority development coordinator; Home Management Educator; Housing Maintenance instructor.

ACCOMMODATION

Frobisher Inn, 45 rooms with bath, accommodates 100, TV, phone, laundry room, coffee shop, licensed dining room and lounge. Inuit Hotel, 12 rooms accommodate 24, TV, phones, licensed dining room, snack bar. The Staff House, 45 rooms accommodate 55, dining room, TV lounge. Navigator Inn, 21 rooms with bath, TV, phones, quilts, hostel, coffee shop, licensed dining room.

RECREATION

Recreation hall. Arena, year-round pool, curling rink, school gyms, park/playgrounds, softball diamonds, bowling alley, Centennial Library. Nunatta Sunaqutangit Museum Society. Toonik Tyme Spring Festival; Canada Day celebrations.



NWT DATA SHEETS

Northwest Territories

Hay River

LOCATION

60°51' N, 115°44' W. Elevation 543'. 125 air miles SW of Yellowknife, in the Fort Smith Region, Hay River Area.

On the south shore of Great Slave Lake at the mouth of the Hay River, on both the mainland and Vale Island in the Hay River Delta.

TOPOGRAPHY

In low-lying thickly-forested country subject to flooding.

CLIMATE

Average annual precipitation: 18.3 cm rainfall, 165.1 cm snowfall, 34.0 cm total precipitation.
July mean high 20.6° C, low 10.6° C.
January mean high -20.6° C, low -30.3° C.
Winds NE at 6.2 knots.

HISTORY

Situated in the homeland of the Slavey people, the original site of Hay River is where the Dene Village now stands. The Slavey way of life was probably very similar to that of the Long Spear people who moved into the area from the western plains about 7,000 years ago, and they were not considered a distinct tribe until after the coming of the Europeans.

Hay River appeared on maps as early as 1854, but the first permanent building, a Hudson's Bay Company post on the east bank of the river, was not constructed until 1868. This was followed in 1869 by the establishment of a Roman Catholic mission under Father Gascon, who remained until 1875 when the post was abandoned. An Anglican mission opened to serve the local Slavey band in 1893, and in 1900, the Hay River Dene, with their leader, Sunrise, unexpectedly arrived in Fort Resolution to ask for inclusion under Treaty No. 8.

The RCMP opened a detachment at Hay River in 1925, and the community grew to include a hospital as well as a church. It remained essentially a trading post on the east bank of the river, however, until 1939, when some settlement started on Vale Island. The U.S. Corps of Engineers built an airstrip on Vale Island in 1942, and with the building of the Mackenzie Highway from Hay River to Grimshaw, Alberta in 1948, a new townsite was laid out on the West Channel and the community became an important transportation/communications centre. The community also became the centre of the Great Slave Lake commercial fishery, and a small settlement was laid out especially for fishing interests near the mouth of the West Channel.

In both 1951 and 1963, there were serious floods on Vale Island, requiring the evacuation of virtually the entire population. The community's development since 1963 has therefore tended to concentrate on the adjacent mainland, and the Vale Island community is now referred to as Hay River's "Old Town." In 1964, Hay River's economy was further stimulated by the completion of a CNR rail link, the Great Slave Lake Railway, between Hay River and Roma, Alberta.

During the late 60s and early 70s, Hay River underwent something of an economic "boom" with oil and gas exploration activity supply and the anticipated construction of a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. The Slavey population requested the creation of a reserve, the only one in the NWT, in order to protect their traditional lifestyle and lands in 1974. Activity in the area declined after 1975, when it became apparent that the pipeline would not be built in the near future. Hay River remains one of the few NWT communities which is largely dependent on private enterprise.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population, December 1982, 3,057; 1971, 2,527.
1978 ethnic distribution: 10.8% Dene, 12.2% Metis, 0.0% Inuit, 77.2% other.
Languages spoken: English, Slavey.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Town status, July 19, 1963.
Dene Band Chief, Pat Martel;
MLA Donald Stewart (Hay River);
MP David Nickerson, PC (Western Arctic).

ECONOMY

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Transportation/communications; commercial fishing, government.

BANKS

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Royal Bank of Canada.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Fish: Inconnu, Jackfish (Pike), Lake Trout, Pickerel (Walleye), Whitefish. Year-round commercial fish plant.
Game: Beaver, Black Bear, Fox, Lynx, Wolf, Wolverine, Woodland Caribou. Hunters and Trappers Association.
Other renewable resources: commercial logging/sawmill operation. Market gardening at nearby Paradise Gardens.

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Minerals: high lead-zinc potential, Pine Point Mine 80 km west.

TOURISM
Alexandra — Louise Falls, forest scenery; camping, fishing, package tours. Arts and crafts: Slavey bead and quill work, prints and paintings by local artists.

PRICES AND INCOME
Income per capita, 1976: $6079, deviation of +10% from Canadian average for the same year.

Consumer prices, 1977-79: 20-29% higher than Edmonton.

INFRASTRUCTURE
POWER
Alberta Power Limited, diesel generator, 9840 kW capacity; also serves Indian reserve.

WATER
Piped, chlorinated and fluoridated. Trucked on Indian reserve.

SANITATION
Piped, reserve has pit privies and pumpout tanks.

FUEL
Bulk plants, service stations.

TRANSPORTATION
AIR
Scheduled service: Pacific Western via Edmonton and Yellowknife. Charter service, fixed-wing and helicopter.

ROAD
Mackenzie Highway system NWT Highway No. 2. Trucking Services: various. Taxi. Local bus service; long distance to Edmonton and Yellowknife.

WATER
Barge service; harbor and embarkation point for water transport (all the Mackenzie area — most for Western Arctic).

Other: CNR terminus — freight service only.

COMMUNICATIONS
Postal code: X0E 0R0. Print media: The Hub - weekly; Hay River Tapwe. Telephone: NorthwesTel (microwave), local and DD long distance; VHF radio/telephone. CBC Radio (microwave), community radio. CBC Television (Anik).

PROTECTION SERVICES
Police: RCMP twelve man detachment. Lawyers; South Slave Native Courtworkers.

Fire department: volunteer; hydrant system.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES
60-bed H. H. Williams Memorial Hospital.

Hay River Dental Clinic, resident GPs. South Mackenzie Correctional Centre; Community Social Services Office.

EDUCATION
Schools: Princess Alexandra, K-3.
Camsell/St. Paul's, 4-7.
Diamond Jenness, 8-12.
Indian Village, K-3.

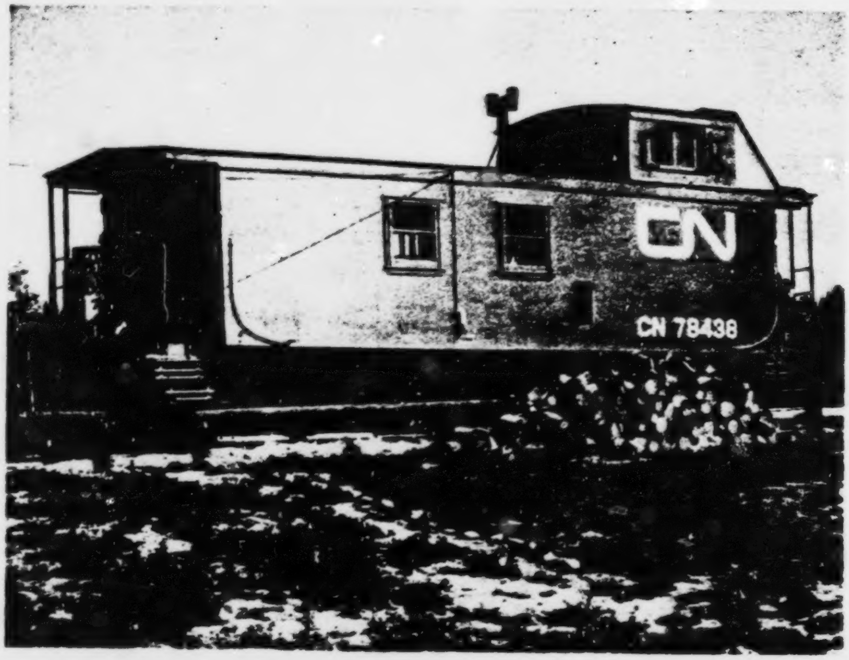
Local Education Authority: Hay River Education Society; Indian Village Education Committee.

School year: September 2 - June 26.

Resident adult educator.

ACCOMMODATION
Caribou Motor Inn, 29 rooms with bath accommodates 90, phones, radios, TV, kitchenettes available, licensed cocktail lounge and restaurant; Mackenzie Place, furnished apartments with cooking facilities, TV available; Migrator Motel, 18 rooms with bath, 6 kitchenettes, phone, TV; Ptarmigan Inn, 43 rooms accommodate 85, TV, radio, phone, coffee shop, cocktail lounge, bar, licensed dining room, banquet room.

RECREATION
Recreation hall; arena, year round pool, curling rink, softball fields, playgrounds, swimming-boating area, golf course under construction, school gyms, public library, Igloo motion picture theatre. Ookpik Carnival in March. Fall Fair in September. Canada Day Celebration in July. Hub of the North Marathon. Active Recreation Committee.



From NWT Data Book 1982-83,
published by Outcrop Ltd., Yellowknife

NWT DATA SHEETS

Northwest Territories

Holman

(Uluqsaqtuuq)

LOCATION
70°44' N, 117°44' W. Elevation 117'. 315 air miles NW of Cambridge Bay, 575 air miles N of Yellowknife, in the Kitikmeot Region.

On the western side of Victoria Island on inlets of Amundsen's Gulf.

TOPOGRAPHY
On raised gravel beaches with massive escarpments to the west.

CLIMATE
Average annual precipitation: 7.7 cm rainfall, 85.3 cm snowfall, 16.3 cm total precipitation.
July mean high 11.4° C, low 3.6° C.
January mean high -26.1°C, low -32.8°C.
Winds from the east.

HISTORY
Victoria Island, the ancestral homeland of the Copper Inuit, was sighted from Cape Bexley in August 1826 by the 1825 Franklin expedition and named Wollaston Land. Sir Richard Collinson, searching for the lost third Franklin expedition, wintered at Walker Bay off Victoria Island in 1851 and 1852; and the following summer he investigated the area near the present settlement of Holman, around Minto Inlet and Prince Albert Sound on the west coast of Victoria Island.

The whalers of the late 19th century penetrated only infrequently as far east as Victoria Island. Thus, in 1911 Vilhjalmur Stefansson became the first qallunaaq to visit the Copper Inuit on this part of Victoria Island. Stefansson reported that at that time there were two villages in the area, each of approximately 150 Eskimos who hunted on Banks Island in the winter and who in the summer travelled to the center of Victoria Island to hunt caribou. Some, however, travelled to King William Island and to the Back River, and beyond, in search of wood for which they traded copper.

The first Hudson's Bay Company post in the area, established in 1923, was called Fort Brabant and was sited some 18 miles east of Holman, on the north shore of Prince Albert Sound. This post was moved several times until it was finally replaced by Holman, which was established in 1940. A Catholic mission was established at Holman in 1939 and Inuit families began to settle around the post and the mission. In 1962 the Anglican mission opened. When the Read Island post was closed in that year, the last of its inhabitants came to live in Holman. The closing of this post was a reflection of the decline of fur trapping as a major source of cash.

The Holman Inuit were taught printmaking by Rev. Henri Tardi, who came from Viviers, France, to the settlement as an Oblate missionary in 1939. In 1961 the Holman Eskimo Co-operative was formed to retail the output, and printmaking is now a major source of the community's income. Among the Holman artists, Helen Kalvak is the most well-known. Her drawings are full of frightening dreams, haunting legends and rituals which she remembers as a shaman before her conversion to Christianity 35 years ago.

DEMOGRAPHY
Population, December 1982, 320; 1971, 241.

1978 ethnic distribution: 0.0% Dene, 88.4% Inuit, 11.6% other.

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION
Hamlet Status, April 1, 1984.

MLA Nellie Cournoyea (Nunakput);
MP Peter Ittinuar, Lib. (Nunatsiaq).

ECONOMY
MAJOR ACTIVITIES
Print-making; trapping, sealing, hunting/fishing; oil/gas exploration.

CO-OPS
Holman Island Eskimo Co-operative Limited.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES
Fish: Arctic Char.
Marine mammals: Ringed, other Seal.
Game: Caribou, Fox, Polar Bear, Musk-ox.
Hunters and Trappers Association (Olukhatomiut HTA).

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES
Minerals: low copper potential.
Oil and gas: exploration activities, Beaufort Sea.

TOURISM
Friendly traditional community. Arctic wildlife, polar bear and musk-ox hunts, tours. Arts and crafts: silk screening and lithography are world famous, parkas etc., inlaid sealskin cushions.

PRICES AND INCOME
Consumer prices, 1977-79: 70-79% higher than Edmonton.

INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER

NCPC (Area Office Yellowknife), diesel generator, 500 kW capacity.

WATER

Source, RCAF Lake, freeze-up to break-up, Ukpillik River, summer. Water truck, contracted to co-op; untreated.

SANITATION

About one quarter of the homes have plumbing and sewage pumpout tanks; bagged sewage collection, tractor/trailer co-op.

FUEL

Annual resupply, barge. GNWT.

TRANSPORTATION

AIR

Scheduled service: NWT Air via Yellowknife.

ROAD

Local conventional roads unnecessary due to dearth of vehicles. Local cartage; Taxi.

WATER

Barge service.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal code: X0E 0S0. Service twice a week. Telephone: NorthwesTel (Anik), local and long distance. CBC Radio (Anik). CBC Television (Anik).

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police: RCMP, Coppermine.
Fire department: volunteer 10 person brigade.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES

Four bed, two crib nursing station.

EDUCATION

School: Uluhaktok Elihavik, K-9.
Local Education Authority: Holman Island Education Committee.
School year: September 2 - June 26.

ACCOMMODATION

Arctic Char Inn, 4 rooms accommodate 12, TV, restaurant.

RECREATION

Community hall; playground. Holman Historical Society Museum. Kingalik Jamboree Festival.

From NWT Data Book 1982-83.
published by Outcrop Ltd., Yellowknife

Inuvik

Inuuvik

Location

68°21' N. 133°43'.W. Elevation 68m at the airstrip. 1086 air km NW of Yellowknife. 1931 air km N of Edmonton. in the Inuvik Region.

On the east channel of the Mackenzie River Delta. 97km south of the Beaufort Sea.

Topography

On a flat wooded plateau within the northernmost reaches of the treeline east of the Richardson Mountains.

Climate

Average annual precipitation: 11.5cm rainfall. 177cm snowfall. 26.6cm total precipitation.
July mean high 19.4°C. low 17.8°C.
January mean high -24.7°C. low -34.4°C.
Winds E at 10.2 km/h.

History

The Inuvialuit and the Dene traditionally hunted and fished in the region of Inuvik. and Alexander Mackenzie paddled by the present site as early as 1789 on his journey to the Arctic Ocean. However. the site of Inuvik was seldom visited until 1954. In that year. because of problems of erosion and flooding at the limited Aklavik site the Federal Government decided to enlarge the school. hospital. airport. and administration facilities of Aklavik at another site. After an extensive reconnaissance of the entire Mackenzie River Delta. a location on the east channel (East Three). was selected. This site had the advantages of a large level area. well above flood levels. the presence of gravel for construction. the location on a navigable stream. and the excellent opportunities for a modern airport and landing strip.

Construction of Inuvik started in 1955 and lasted until 1961. The first buildings were erected in 1956 when a garage and shop were set up to service construction vehicles. Also. in that year. the government dock was completed. work started on the airport. and two missions and two stores moved to Inuvik from Aklavik and started operations. In September 1956 a temporary school opened.

In 1957 a nursing station opened to serve the community until the hospital was completed. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police set up a detachment office in Inuvik in 1957.

In 1958. a diesel electric generating system was set up: the Post Office opened in temporary quarters. and the first bank north of the Arctic Circle opened its doors.

During 1959 the school and the government administration offices were completed. and the RCMP District Headquarters moved to Inuvik. Radio Station CHAK started broadcasting on 26 November. 1960.

The new hospital and nursing station was completed in 1961. On 21 July 1961 the major construction phase was over. The Hon. John Diefenbaker. then Prime Minister. unveiled a plaque which reads: "This was the first community north of the Arctic Circle built to provide the normal facilities of a Canadian town. It was designed not only as a base for development and administration. but as a centre to bring education. medical care and new opportunity to the people of the western Arctic".

The plaque is part of a monument whose graceful three-curved form symbolizes the tri-racial (Inuvialuit. Dene and white) character of Inuvik. Early in 1964 Canada's first permanent scientific research laboratory north of the Arctic Circle opened for business at Inuvik.

The country around Inuvik is underlain by petroleum-bearing sedimentary rocks. and much of the town's economy has been centred on oil and gas exploration. The first well in the region was drilled in the summer of 1965 on Richards Island in the Mackenzie River Delta. The base of Inuvik's economy remains its administrative and communication function for the western Arctic and the lower Mackenzie River area. It has taken over Aklavik's former role as the regional fur trading centre for the muskrat-rich Mackenzie Delta. and is a regional headquarters of the Government of the NWT.

Inuvik is the largest Canadian community north of the Arctic Circle. and the NWT's first modern planned town.

Demography

Population. June 1981. 3147: 1976. 3116.

1981 sex distribution: 53% male. 47% female.

1981 age distribution: 0 - 4. 11%: 5 -14. 19%: 15 - 64. 69%: 65+. 1%

1981 ethnic distribution: 10% Dene. 5% Metis. 21% Inuit. 64% other.

Languages spoken: English. Inuvialuktun. Loucheux. Slavey (Hare).

Political Organization

Town status. January 1. 1970

Mayor. Jim Robertson

Community Council: Don Cave. Carrol Bennett. Rita Pasiciel. Gordon Campbell. John Hill (DM). Barry Clarkson. Steve Roche. Edward Lennie.

Secretary-Treasurer. Elaine Lavigne.

Town Office: (403) 979-2607.

Band Councillors: Ruby McLeod. Rudy Edwards. George Greenland. William Greenland. Betty Ross. Annie Cook. Catherine Mitchell.

Band Secretary: Karen Wright.

Band Manager: Joyce Pittman.

Band Office: 979-3807.

Liquor rationed as of March 1. 1982. Government of NWT decision. April 12. 1983 - restrictions revoked.

MLA Thomas Butters (Inuvik): MP David Nickerson. PC (Western Arctic).

Economy

Major Activities

Government: transportation/communications: oil and gas exploration base: tourism.

Banks

Bank of Montreal. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

Renewable Resources

Fish: Arctic Char. Jackfish. Lake Trout. Whitefish. Mackenzie Delta areas harvest 1982: Lake Whitefish. 5045kg; Char 1175kg; Pike 54kg; Lake Trout. 454kg.

Marine Mammal harvest. 1982-83: 57 Beluga.

Game: Beaver. Caribou. Fox. Marten. Mink. Muskrat. Country foods sold commercially through local outlet.

Hunters and Trappers Association: Sam Raddi. President. 1983.
Total number of trappers: 122 (1982-83)
Number over $600: 59.
Total fur dollars: $239.407.94.

Renewable Resources office: 8 staff

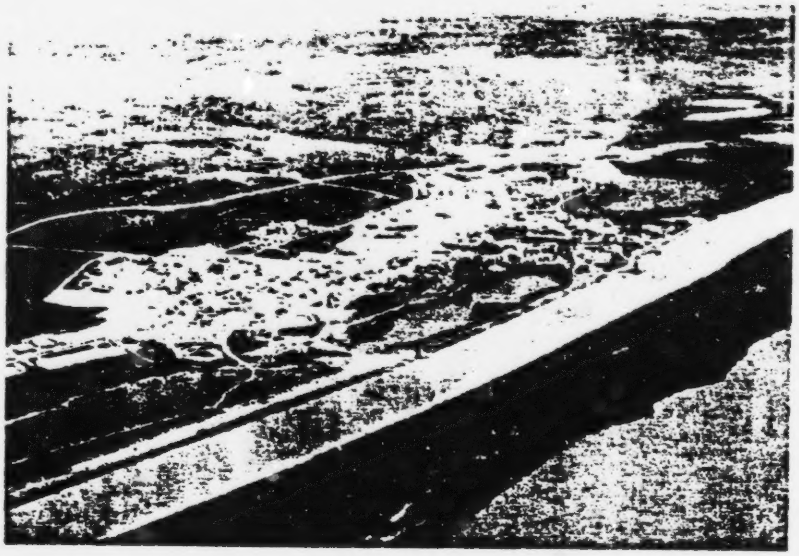
Non-renewable Resources

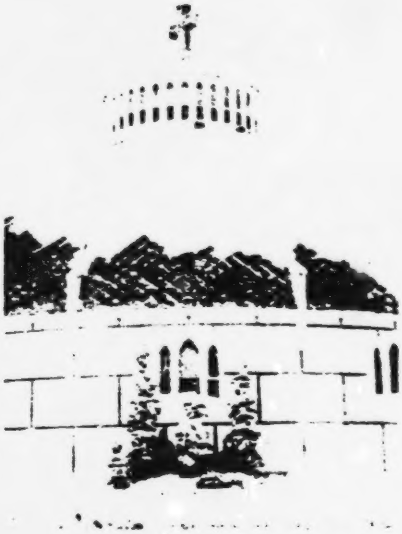
Minerals: nothing known.

Oil and gas: Inuvik is the main supply base for Beaufort Sea petrochemical exploration activities — Dome-Canmar. Esso and others.

Tourism

Linked to Dawson City. Yukon by Dempster Highway. Package tours. Delta





scenery. fishing camps. Arts and crafts: Inuvik parkas set the standard in the Western Arctic: other Inuvialuit and Dene crafts available.

Prices and Income

Income per capita. 1981: $10,564.
Consumer prices. 1983: 40-49% higher than Edmonton.

Local Businesses

The following services are provided by businesses in Inuvik. Readers should note that any individual business may perform more than one of the services listed.

Road transport (local and long distance trucking. bus. ambulance. rental. towing and taxi). 18. Water transport. 5; boat building and maintenance. 2. Air transport. 11: expediting. 7. travel agents. 6. Construction (including mobile and modular homes). 20. subtrades (interior finishing. exterior close-in. plumbing. heating. mechanical. electrical. welding. trades contractors. architects project management). 19. Retailers suppliers. 44. Crafts. 5. Wholesalers. 8. Oil and gas companies. 3. services to oil and gas. 2. Financial. 2; insurance. 3; property management. 4; lawyers. 1. Services to business (security. accounting. janitorial. equipment rental. computers. management consulting. secretarial. storage). 18. Socio-economic consultants. 1. Clothing manufacturer. 1. Printing publishing/graphics/photography. 3. Hospitality and amusement. 15. Dentists. 1. Personal services (funerals. laundry. barber/beauty shops). 5. Utilities. 3.

Infrastructure

Power

NCPC Area Office — serves Sachs Harbour, Paulatuk, Arctic Red River, Fort McPherson, Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk. Diesel generator, 17,280kW capacity. 1983-84 rates. Domestic Service (non-government): 17.63¢/kWh for the first 300kWh per month, 23.23¢/kWh for all over 300kWh per month; Commercial Service (non-government): 23.48¢/kWh. Domestic Service (government): 24.51¢/kWh. Commercial Service (government): 24.51¢/kWh.

Heat

NCPC Central Heating Service 1983-84 rates. Non-Government. Minimum bill, $13.54/month, $15.30/million B.T.U.; Government, same minimum but rate $16.65/million BTU.

Water

Winter: Mackenzie River. Summer: Lake B. 4.8km NE. Utilidor and truck system, contracted. Treatment at upgraded lagoon west of town. Dump site 1.5km south of town.

Sanitation

Utilidor and truck system, contracted.

Fuel

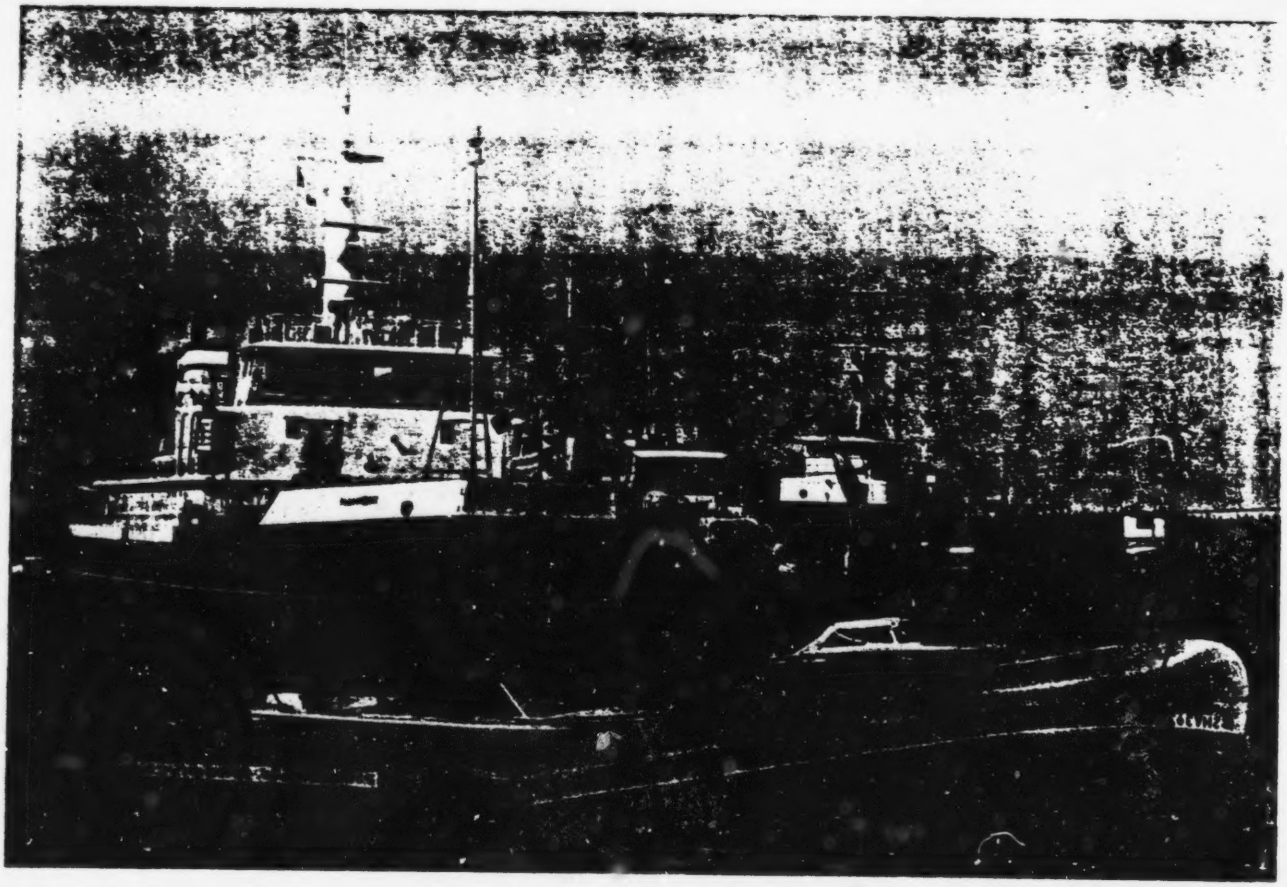
Fuel oil. gasoline. 80/87. 100/130. JP4 and diesel available. Bulk plant. service stations. Annual resupply by barge.

Transportation

Air

Airport Operator: Transport Canada
Airport Facilities: Licensed 1829m × 46m asphalt runway. raxiways and apron; Airfield lighting includes runway/taxi/apron edge lights, runway threshold, end, identification and approach lights, VASIS, rotating beacon, lighted wind socks, apron floodlights; Navaids - VOR/DME, NDB, ILS/DME, VDF; Air Terminal building.
Services: Flight Service Station (FSS) -Weather/Communications/Flight Planing; Scheduled airfield maintenance; Crash firefighting and rescue services; Customs; Public facilities (i.e. telephones and coffee shop at airport: taxi/food/accommodations in Town).
Fuel: 80/87; 100/130. JP-4. Jet B; Oils - 65. 80. 100.
Scheduled Service: Pacific Western Airlines Ltd. via Edmonton/Yellowknife/Norman Wells. Kenn Borek Air Ltd., Nahanni Air Services Inc via Norman Wells. Ram Air Charter Limited. Trans North Air via Whitehorse. Aklavik Flying Service Limited.
Charter Service: Kenn Borek Air Ltd., Ram Air Charter Limited. Inuvik Coastal Airways Ltd., Antler Aviation Ltd., Aklavik Flying Services Ltd., Aklak Air Ltd.

Townsite Airport Operator: Ram Air Ltd.
Townsite Airport Elevation: 3m
Townsite Airport Facilities: Licensed (public) 549m × 30m sand runway.
Townsite Airport Services: Unicom/Weather: Limited airfield maintenance.
Fuel 100/130.



Water/Ice Aerodrome (Long Lake): Licensed (private - Antler Aviation Ltd., Aklak Air. Kenn Borek Air Ltd.) float plane access with services (i.e. telephone on site with taxi/food/accommodations in Town): Runway edge lights on winter ice runway only: Limited ice strip maintenance.
Water/Ice Aerodrome Elevation: 57

Water Aerodrome: Licensed (Ram Air Ltd.) float plane access (east channel of Mackenzie River) with docks: Public facilities in Town.
Water Aerodrome Elevation: 1.5m.

Roads
Dempster Highway to Dawson City. Yukon. Winter roads to Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk.

Water
Barge service: a variety serving Inuvik and based there: NTCL June to Sept. Other: charter boat cruises and rental.

Communications
Postal Code: X0E 0T0. Mail 6 times weekly. Print media: The Drum. weekly: News North. Telephone: NorthwesTel (microwave). local and DD long distance: VHF radio/telephone. CBC Radio (microwave). local production center. Inuvik TV. CBC Television (Anik) plus 4 channels. Radio and telephone center for Mackenzie Delta and lower Mackenzie district.

Protection Services
Police: RCMP 19 man detachment and a Sub-Division Headquarters. 3 man "Air" Detachment.
Justices of the Peace: David Hanson. Harry Lipscomb. (also juvenile court judge). Bernard MacNeil. Agne Semmler.
Coroners: A. D. Forman. D. W. Hanson. N. Inglangasuk. Susan D. Pauhl.
Other legal and court services: Delta Native Courtworkers Association. Marilyn Pike. Naudia Inglangasuk. 979-2030. 979-3240.

Fire department: 20 person volunteer brigade, with full time fire chief: hydrant system; firehall. Vehicles: Thibault Pumper. King Seagrave pumper. Ford Creen Cals. Fire Chief truck c/w 136kg dry chemical unit. support unit van. IHC tanker. 53 pole and wall mounted alarm boxes.

Medical/Social Services
Hospital/Nursing Station: 55 bed. 10 bassinet. Inuvik General Hospital. National Health and Welfare
Medical staff: 27 nurses. 23 aides. 5 lab technicians. 1 physiotherapist. Other medical services. 1983: Inuvik Clinic. 5 MDs. Community Health Centre — 4 nurses. dental clinic — 2 dental assistants. All National Health and Welfare.

Social Services Facilities: GNWT Children's Receiving Home. Family Life Centre. group homes (2). 8 person Community Social Services Office
Community-based social services and projects: NWT Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council funded project: Inuvik Alcohol Addiction Program. Community

social service project. Inuvik Council for Disabled Persons. Delta House

Churches: Anglican, Baha'i, Baptist, Lutheran, Christian Assembly, [illegible] Witnesses, Roman Catholic

Education

Schools: Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K-6, Principal Daniel J. Russell. Samuel Hearne Secondary, 7-12, Principal B Clarkson.

Students: Grades K-6 (1983-84): 470; Grades 7 and up, 378.

Teachers: 59.

Hostel: Grollier Hall, operated by Roman Catholic Church.

Local Education Authority: Inuvik Education Committee.

School year: September 1 - June 29.

Vocational and Continuing Education: Adult education centre, one resident adult educator; contract instructor from Thebacha College.

Housing and Accommodation

NWT Housing Corporation units (1983): 15 single family units, 1 senior citizen (10 units), 14 duplexes, 10 fiveplexes, 12 6-plexes, 31 multibuilt units, 5 row housing, 1 apt. building (29 units), 1 apt. building (23 units). GNWT staff housing units: 27 houses, 4 duplexes, 46 rowhouses, 70 apts. Federal 452 units (60 leased).

Commercial accommodation: Eskimo Inn, 78 rooms with bath accommodates 158, radio, phones, TV, two cocktail lounges, licensed dining room, coffee shop, convention and banquet facilities. Finto Motel, 31 rooms with bath accommodates 47, phone, TV, radio, fridge, kitchenettes available, licensed dining lounge. Mackenzie Hotel, 38 rooms accommodate 74, licensed dining room, banquet room, 2 licensed lounges, coffee shop, dining room, tavern, TV and radio. Inuvik Inn accommodates 10 in 5 rooms, dining room, coffeeshop, banquet and catering service.

Recreation

Recreation hall, arena, curling rink, school gyms, park, playgrounds, tennis courts, aboveground swimming pool, softball fields, ski trails, beach area; Inuvik Centennial Library (displays artifacts). [illegible] World Ski Championships in [illegible] national Curling Bonspiel in [illegible] ta Daze Celebration in [illegible] Canada Day Celebrations [illegible] Recreation Board.

Norman Wells

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Location

65°17'N. 126°50'W. Elevation 73m at the airport. 80 air km NW of Fort Norman. 684 air km NW of Yellowknife. in the Inuvik Region.

On the east bank of the Mackenzie River 145 km south of the Arctic Circle

Topography

On a strip of lowlands between the Norman Range on the east side of the river and the Carcajou Mountains on the west side.

Climate

Average annual precipitation: 18.8cm rainfall. 147cm snowfall. 32.8cm total precipitation.
July mean high 22.0°C. low 10.6°C.
January mean high -24.9°C. low -32.9°C.
Winds W-NW at 12.2 km/h.

History

Unlike other settlements on the Mackenzie River, which originated as fur trading posts, Norman Wells was the first community in the NWT to be established entirely as a result of non-renewable resource development. Oil seepages were reported by early explorers.

J. K. Cornwall of the Northern Trading Company investigated the seepages at the site of Norman Wells in 1911. Three leases were staked by P. O. Bosworth on the north bank of the Mackenzie at the mouth of what became known as Bosworth Creek in 1914. The Northwest Company, a subsidiary of Imperial Oil Limited, acquired the claims in 1918, and the discovery well was drilled in 1919 by Ted W. Link. Oil was encountered in commercial quantities at 239m.

A small refinery capable of producing gasoline and diesel fuel was built in the early 20s, but until 1933, the local market for these fuels was negligible. The development of the Port Radium pitchblende deposits created a major new demand, and output was stepped up to 5,000 bbl. of crude per year. Further industrial demand was created at Yellowknife from 1937 on, leading Imperial Oil to construct a new refinery capable of producing a wider variety of petroleum products in 1939, and to drill wells to a total of four.

During the Second World War, the US Government, concerned with supply routes to Alaska, constructed the Canol Pipeline over the mountains from Norman Wells to a new refinery at Whitehorse. Imperial Oil was contracted to expand the Norman Wells oilfield enormously, from four producing wells to 64. No sooner was the development completed in 1944 than it became obsolete. By that time the Japanese threat to Alaska had been countered and petroleum products could be delivered from other sources more cheaply. The Canol Pipeline was declared surplus and was sold and dismantled in 1947.

After the war, the Norman Wells operation was governed, as before, by the rate of expansion of the mining industry and related activities in the Mackenzie District. The rate of production fell at first, but despite better transportation links which made it cheaper to supply the Great Slave Lake area from the South, production has since gradually increased.

Today Imperial Oil produces over a million barrels of crude oil per year at Norman Wells. The settlement is a major transportation centre for air and river traffic, and the supplier of fuel to communities further north. Further oil field expansion and the construction of a pipeline link to the south is underway.

Demography

Population, June 1981, 420; 1976, 367.

1981 sex distribution: 54% male, 46% female.

1981 age distribution: 0 - 4, 13%; 5 - 14, 20%; 15 - 64, 67%.

1981 ethnic distribution: 11% Dene, 11% Metis, 1% Inuit, 77% other.

Languages spoken: English, Slavey.

Political Organization

Hamlet status.

Mayor, Kathleen Bjornson.

Community Council: Bill Byrne (DM), Phyllis Linton, Sandy Stevens, John Louison, Hayward Simms, Terry Buist, L. Danielson.

Secretary-Manager, Roy Scott.

Hamlet office: (403) 587-2238.

Liquor Control: July 14, 1980 - Commissioner's restriction, daily ration.

MLA John T'Seleie (Sahtu); MP David Nickerson, PC (Western Arctic).

Economy

Major Activities

Oil production and related field activities; transportation/communications; tourism.

Banks

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

Renewable Resources

Fish: Grayling, Inconnu, Lake Trout, Whitefish. 1981 Harvest: Brackett Lake, 1200kg Whitefish.

Game: Beaver, Caribou, Grizzly Bear, Marten, Moose, Muskrat.

Hunters and Trappers Association: Ed Hodgson, President, 1984
Total number of trappers: 6 (1980-81).
Number over $600: 2.
Total fur dollars: $8,100.81

Renewable Resources Officers: Roy Bullion, Keith Hickling.

Non-renewable Resources

Minerals: nothing known. Low lead-zinc potential nearby.

Oil and gas: Esso-Imperial refinery, 500 million bbl capacity oil field. Oilfield expansion and active drilling.

Tourism

Hiking on old Canol Road, Mackenzie Mountains; jump-off point for big game hunting camps, refinery tours.

Prices and Income

Per capita income, 1981: $13,255.
Consumer prices, 1983: 60-69% higher than Edmonton.

Local Businesses

The following services are offered by businesses in Norman Wells. Readers should note that any individual business may offer more than one of the services listed.

Road transport (truck, rental, taxi), 10. Water transport, 1; boatbuilding, 1. Air transport, 7; expeditors, 1; travel agents, 1. Construction (including concrete work), 15; subtrades (architect/engineer/project management, interior finishing, exterior close-in, plumbing/heating/mechanical, electrical, welding), 10. Property management, 2. Retailers/suppliers, 13. Financial, 1. Oil and gas, 1; services to oil and gas (including surveying), 7. Services to mining, 1. Quarries, 1. Hospitality (including camp accommodation), 12. Educational consultant, 1. Services to business (personnel suppliers, storage, security, computers, secretarial, janitorial), 7. Advertising services, 1. Personal services (laundry), 1. Utilities, 2.

Infrastructure

Power

NCPC (Area Office serves Fort Franklin; Fort Good Hope, Fort Norman) diesel generator, 2,555 kW capacity. 1983-84 rates. Domestic Service (non-government) 15.05¢/kWh for the first 300kWh per month, 23.37¢/kWh for all over 300kWh per month. Commercial Service (non-government): 24.59¢/kWh. Domestic Service (government): 24.15¢/kWh. Commercial Service (government): 24.42¢/kWh

Water

Source. Bosworth Creek and Mackenzie River; filtration, chlorination; piped utilidor to 3 main serviced areas, refinery, associated residential area and mobile home park. Truck delivery, privately contracted for approx. 18 residences.

Sanitation

Most buildings have access to utilidor gravity sewers; those in the east end use pumpout tanks; central macerator; sewage outfall to Mackenzie River; garbage collection privately contracted; dump located inland past the airport runway.

Fuel

Imperial Oil Refinery supplies local community needs.

Transportation

Air

Airport Operator: Transport Canada.
Airport Facilities: Licensed 1829m × 46m asphalt runway, taxiways and apron; Airfield lights include low intensity runway/taxi/apron edge lights, runway threshold, end, identification and approach lights, VASIS, rotating beacon, lighted wind socks, apron floodlights; Navaids - NDB, VOR/DME, VDF; Air terminal building.
Services: Flight Service Station (FSS) -Weather/Communications/Flight Planning. Scheduled airfield maintenance. Crash firefighting and rescue services; Public facilities (i.e. telephone, vending machines at airport; food/accommodations and taxi in Hamlet).
Fuel: 100/130, JP-4, Jet B; Oils.
Scheduled Service: Pacific Western Airlines Ltd. via Edmonton/ Yellowknife/Inuvik.
Charter Service: Nahanni Air Services Ltd., Page Flight Services Ltd.
Water/Ice Aerodrome: Licensed (private Nahanni Air Services Ltd.) float plane ccess - docks; Fuel - 100/130, JP-4, Oils. Break-up June 1; Freeze-up eptember 28.
ater/Ice Aerodrome Location: 65°16' N, 126°42' W.
Water/Ice Aerodrome Elevation: 61m (approx)

Roads

Winter road from Norman Wells to Ft Norman

Water

Barge service, operator, NTCL from Hay River. Season June to September.

Communications

Postal code: X0E 0V0. Service 5 times a week. Telephone: NorthwesTel (microwave), local and DD long distance; VHF radio/phone. CBC radio (LPRT), CBC Television (Anik) plus 2 Cancom channels.

Protection Services

Police: RCMP four man detachment.
Justices of the Peace: Robert Barradell, William Herring-Cooper, Warren Schmitke.
Coroners: R. Barradell, William Herring-Cooper, Warren Schmitke.
Other legal and court services: North Mackenzie Native Courtworkers Association, Ruby McDonald (587-2407).

Fire department: volunteer 10 person brigade; hydrant system; vehicle, standard triple combination pumper; alarm system; fire hall; Aerodrome has own mini-pumper.

Medical/Social Services

Hospital/Nursing Station: 10 beds, 2 bassinet nursing station, National Health and Welfare.

Medical staff: three nurses. Other medical services, 1984: visiting GPs, specialists, dentist, air evacuation
Social services facilities: two person Community Social Services Office
Churches: Roman Catholic Mission

Education

School: Norman Wells Territorial, K-9, Principal E. Bennington.
Students, Grades K-6 (1983-84): 92. Grades 7 and up, 21.
Teachers: 4, with one classroom assistant.

Local Education Authority: Norman Wells Education Committee.
School year: August 17 - June 14.

Housing and Accommodation

NWT Housing Corporation units (1983): 15 single family units. GNWT staff housing units: 15 houses, 2 duplexes. Federal 61. Other Residential: Imperial Oil Ltd.

Commercial accommodation: Norwel Inn, 10 rooms with bath accommodate 20, TV, radio, phone, cafeteria, cocktail lounges. Mackenzie Valley Hotel, 22 rooms with bath, accommodates 33, TV, phones, restaurant and licenced dining room, lounge, restaurant.

Recreation

Community hall; gymnasium, playground, ski trails, softball field, curling rink. Norman Wells Community Library. Norman Wells Historical Society. Winter Carnival in March. Active Recreation Committee. Recreation Co-ordinator.

NWT DATA SHEETS

Northwest Territories

Pangnirtung

LOCATION
66°08' N, 65°43' W. Elevation 82'. 185 air miles N of Frobisher Bay, 1450 air miles NE of Yellowknife, in the Baffin Region.

On the southeastern shore of Pangnirtung Fiord on the northeastern shore of Cumberland Sound, Baffin Island.

TOPOGRAPHY
Near the edge of a tundra flat between the base of glaciated mountains and the sea.

CLIMATE
Average annual precipitation: 16.2 cm rainfall, 180.3 cm snowfall, 34.8 cm total precipitation.
July mean high 11.1° C, low 3.9° C.
January mean high -25.6° C, low -37.8° C.
Winds E and W at 13 knots.

HISTORY
Cumberland Sound, called by the Inuit "Tinikjaukvik" or, "place of the big running out" in reference to its strong falling tides, was first visited by Davis in 1585. By 1840, it had become one of the Arctic points where whaling ships gathered most often, and some of the local Inuit, such as Angmarlik, themselves became well-known whaleboat skippers.

Several Inuit from this area led adventurous lives, visiting or living in Europe and America and providing invaluable guidance to qallunaat explorers. Perhaps the most famous of these people during the nineteenth century were Hannah Tukkolerktuk and her husband Ipilkvik, who became friends of the American explorer Hall c. 1860, and travelled with him on several expeditions as far as the country of the Netsilingmiut.

During 1882-83, Cumberland Sound was the base camp of German scientists participating in the International Polar Year. Pangnirtung Fiord was the base for many small whaling vessels, mainly Scottish, and small settlements were created on Blacklead Island at Kekerton, and at Cape Haven. Qallunaat traders married local Inuit and founded families. In 1894, the Rev. Peck, called Ohamak by the Inuit, began the Anglican mission at Omanakjuak, Blacklead Island, and the area became a centre for the training of catechists and the spread of Christianity.

By about 1910, the whaling industry was in decline and the Cumberland Sound settlements began to be abandoned. The growing interest in white fox took up the slack, however, and in 1921, the Hudson's Bay Company built a trading post at Pangnirtung and by 1925 had absorbed the other two small trading establishments in the area. The RCMP post was established in 1923. In 1926, Doctor Livingston was posted to a new government medical station at Pangnirtung. The Anglican mission re-opened in the settlement in 1927, and a small school and hospital were built in 1928. The hospital was enlarged in 1930 and run by the Anglican mission with government assistance. In those days, the doctor toured the region by boat and dogteam and gave advice by radio to people hundreds of miles away.

During the 30s, there was considerable movement of people in the area, with Port Harrison Inuit being moved on the ship "Nascopie" to Pangnirtung, and others from Pang taken to Devon Island. The Devon Island settlement did not work out, however, and the Pangnirtung people returned home.

In 1940, an old people's home was added to the hospital. The 40s and 50s were quiet years at Pang, in comparison to other Arctic settlements, and many people carried on a trapping lifestyle, trading into Pang from outpost camps. The dog epidemic which affected Lake Harbour in 1960 also reached the Pangnirtung animals, and a number of families moved into the settlement from the land at that time.

In 1968, the Inuit formed a producer cooperative at Pangnirtung to promote soapstone and whalebone carvings. Fur-farming had been tried, and the Hudson's Bay Company employed Inuit in the white whale fishery until 1963. The closing of the hospital in favour of a nursing station in 1972 completed the establishment of standard government Arctic institutions.

Today Pangnirtung is the access point to scenic Auyuittuq National Park, created in 1972. The community is known for its woven crafts as well as stone and bone carvings, and tourism provides residents' livelihood as well as marine mammal harvesting.

DEMOGRAPHY
Population, December 1980, 899; 1971, 685.
1978 ethnic distribution: 0.0% Dene, 89.9% Inuit, 10.1% other.
Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION
Hamlet status, April 1, 1972.
Liquor Plebiscite September 1, 1977: prohibition.
MLA Ipeelee Kilabuk (Baffin Central);
MP Peter Ittinuar, NDP (Nunatsiaq).

ECONOMY
MAJOR ACTIVITIES
Marine mammal harvesting; carving handicrafts, tourism.

CO-OPS
Pangnirtung Eskimo Co-operative Limited.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES
Fish: Arctic Char.
Marine mammals: Beluga, Narwhal, Harp, Ringed, other seal.
Game: Caribou, Ducks, Ptarmigan, Rabbits, Polar Bear.
Hunters and Trappers Association.
Other renewable resources: whalebone (carving material).

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES
Minerals: nothing known.

TOURISM
Spectacular scenery; major entrance to Auyuittuq National Park; hiking mountain-climbing, naturalist interests; boat/snowmobile tours, fishing camps, lodge. Arts and crafts: weaving, soapstone, whalebone and walrus ivory carving.

PRICES AND INCOME
Income per capita, 1976: $2206, deviation of -60% from Canadian average for same year.
Consumer prices, 1977-79: 70-79% higher than Edmonton.

INFRASTRUCTURE
POWER
NCPC (Area Office Frobisher Bay), diesel generator, 1345 kW capacity.

WATER
Source: summer, springs in the hills above town; winter, a reservoir filled in summer from the Duval River. Trucked delivery, pipe system.

SANITATION
20 residences have sewage pumpout facilities. Bagged sewage and garbage collected by the hamlet.

FUEL
Annual resupply, tanker. GNWT.

TRANSPORTATION
AIR
Scheduled service: First Air via Frobisher Bay.

ROAD
Local taxi.

WATER
Barge service.

COMMUNICATIONS
Postal code: X0A 0R0. Service twice a week. Print media: local newsletter. Telephone: Bell Telephone (Anik), local and long distance. CBC Radio (Anik), community radio. CBC Television (Anik).

PROTECTION SERVICES
Police: RCMP three man detachment.
Fire department: volunteer 10 person brigade.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES
Four bed, two crib nursing station.
Community Social Services Office. Baffin Regional Alcohol Information Centre, Pangnirtung Alcohol Committee.

EDUCATION
School: Attagoyuk, K-10.
Local Education Authority: Pangnirtung Education Committee.
School year: August 19 - June 5.
Resident adult educator.

ACCOMMODATION
Peyton Lodge, 16 rooms accommodate 32, central bath and shower, dining room, radio/TV lounge.

RECREATION
Community hall; school gymnasium, playground, bingos, pool hall.

Paulatuk

Paulatuuq

Location

69°21' N, 124°04' W. Elevation 15m at the airstrip. 402 air km E of Inuvik, 885 air km NW of Yellowknife, in the Inuvik Region.

At the south end of Darnley Bay on the Arctic Coast.

Topography

Between the seashore and an inland lake, on silt and sand in a muskeg region.

Climate

Average annual precipitation: 10.2cm rainfall, 126.7cm snowfall, 22.4cm total precipitation.
July mean high 18.8°C, low 8.3°C.
January mean high -24.9°C, low -32.7°C.
Winds E 14 km/h.

History

The name Paulatuk derives from the Inuktitut term for "soot of coal." Coal, found in the vicinity, was used by the Inuvialuit inhabitants for heating. The community is located at the eastern edge of the traditional territory of the Karngmalit (Mackenzie) Inuit. This group retained strong ties with Alaskan cultures and were able to sustain the Thule whale-hunting culture, complete with large permanent villages and elaborate social gatherings until well into the nineteenth century.

The original Karngmalit inhabitants of the Paulatuk area suffered greatly from the effects of alcohol and disease brought by outside whalers. However, migration from Alaska brought up their numbers, and during the fur trade period, c. 1915-60, the early and extensive contact the people had had with Euro-Canadian culture meant that they were more independent of trader and missionary influence than Inuit to the east. Many could do business in English and read and write their own language in Roman script.

In the 1920s, the people of the area congregated at a spot on Letty Harbour in Darnley Bay. In 1935 the present site was occupied when the Roman Catholic mission opened a trading post. In the 1950s the closing of the post and the work available at the DEW Line sites resulted in much of the population moving away. With the opening of Paulatuk Co-op, the community once more began to grow. Although the co-op store eventually closed, a private individual carries on the business. The community has a viable land-based economy, an impressive hall and school and a growing population.

Demography

Population, June 1981, 181; 1976, 128.

1981 sex distribution: 53% male, 47% female.

1981 age distribution: 0 - 4, 11%, 5 - 14, 31%, 15 - 64, 58%.

1981 ethnic distribution: 94% Inuit, 6% other.

Languages spoken: Inuvialuktun, English.

Political Organization

Settlement status.

Chairman, Garrett Ruben.

Community Council: Andy Thrasher, T Green (vice chairman), Jerri Bass, Gilbert Thrasher, Adam Ruben, Tony Green, James Ruben.

Settlement Secretary: Albert Ruben.

Settlement Office: (403) 580-3531.

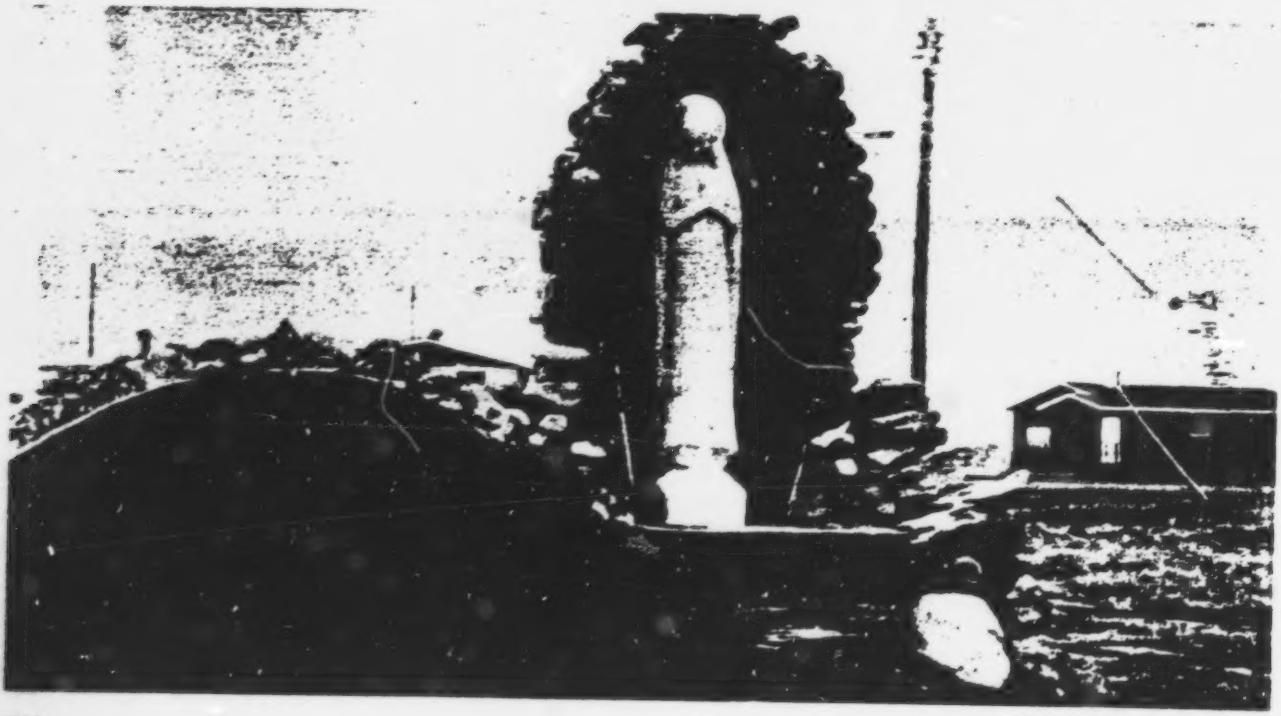
MLA Nellie Cournoyea (Nunakput).
MP David Nickerson, PC (Western Arctic).

Economy

Major Activities
Hunting/fishing, trapping, handicrafts, tourism.

Banks
None.

Renewable Resources
Fish: Arctic Char. Harvest, 1981: 15,072 kg, 1982, 9,072 kg.



Marine Mammal harvest, 1982-83: 1 Seal.

Game: Caribou, Duck, Fox, Geese, Ptarmigan, Wolf. 1984 Musk-ox quota: 50. 1984 Polar Bear quota: 17.

Hunters and Trappers Association: David Ruben, President, 1984.
Total number of trappers: 23 (1982-83).
Number over $600: 3.
Total fur dollars: $5,185.00.

Non-renewable Resources

Minerals: low copper potential.

Oil and gas: exploration activities, Beaufort Sea.

Tourism

Arts and crafts: Inuvialuit crafts.

Prices and Income

Consumer prices: Estimated 1977-79 60-69% higher than Edmonton.

Local Businesses

James Ruben (general retail merchandising); Paulatuk Bear Monitor Service (services incidental to oil & gas); Inupiam Store (general retail merchandising); Kenn Borek Air (agent); Andy & Sons (water delivery); Craft Shop; Angik Transport.

Infrastructure

Power

NCPC (Area Office Inuvik), diesel generator, 380kW capacity. 1983-84 rates. Domestic Service (non-government): 24.01¢/kWh for the first 300kWh per month, 42.78¢/kWh for all over 300kWh per month. Commercial Service (non-government): 52.50¢/kWh. Domestic Service (government): 70.00¢/kWh. Commercial Service (government): 70.00¢/kWh.

Water

Trucked from Water Lake, 5km south, Paulatuk Settlement Council.

Sanitation

Bagged sewage and garbage picked up and disposed of regularly, Paulatuk Settlement Council. School and half of houses have pumpout tanks.

Fuel

Capacity in use to December 31, 1983, P-50, 939,000 litres; gas, 290,000 litres. Annual resupply, barge. 1983-84 GNWT retail prices: P-50 heating, $.56 per litre; diesel, $.65; gasoline, $.63; naphtha, $1.14.

Transportation

Air

Aerodrome Operator: Settlement of Paulatuk.
Aerodrome Facilities: Unlicensed 975m × 30m sand runway; Airfield lights include portable runway edge, threshold and end lights, lighted wind sock and rotating beacon; Navaid - NDB; Passenger shelter - nil.
Services: Community Airport Radio Station (CARS) — weather/communications; limited airfield maintenance (runway subject to spring softening).

Scheduled Service: Aklavik Flying Service Limited and Kenn Borek Air Ltd. via Inuvik.
Water Aerodrome: Unlicensed float plane access - status unknown.
Water Aerodrome Location: 69°21' N, 124°03' W.
Water Aerodrome Elevation: 00m.

Water

Barge service: operator, NTCL from Hay River (one voyage only unless June traffic warrants more).

Communications

Mail twice a week. Telephone: NorthwesTel (microwave), local and long distance (DEW Line circuit). CBC TV; CBC-FM Radio.

Protection Services

Police: RCMP, Inuvik.
Justices of the Peace: David Ruben, Garrett Ruben.
Coroners: David Ruben, Garrett Ruben.

Fire department: 8 volunteers, 350 Dry Chemical Wheeled Unit.

Medical/Social Services

National Health & Welfare, Health Station, one lay dispenser. Other medical services, 1984: visiting GPs, specialists, dentist from Inuvik.
Social Services: from Inuvik.

Education

School: Angik Territorial, K-9, Principal Jerri Bass.
Students, Grades K-6 (1983-84): 41; Grades 7 and up, 13.
Teachers: 3, with one classroom assistant.

Local Education Authority: Paulatuk Local Education Authority. Chairperson: Norah Ruben.
School year: July 25 - May 18.

Housing and Accommodation

NWT Housing Corporation units (1983): 27 single family units. GNWT staff housing units: 1.

Recreation

Multi-purpose Hall/Gymnasium; playground. Active Recreation Committee.
Recreation Coordinators: Gilbert Thrasher, John M. Kudlak.

NWT DATA SHEETS

Northwest Territories

Pelly Bay

(Arviligjuat)

LOCATION
68°32' N, 89°49' W. Elevation 15m at the airstrip. 177 air km SE of Spence Bay, 1312 air km NE of Yellowknife, in the Kitikmeot Region.

On the west side of Simpson Peninsula where the Kugajuk River enters Pelly Bay.

TOPOGRAPHY
On low-lying limestone terrain, perched on a small hill near the mouth of the river.

CLIMATE
Average annual precipitation: 10.5cm rainfall, 87.4cm snowfall, 19.2cm total precipitation.
July mean high 10.5°C, low 3.4°C.
January mean high -30.1°C, low -36.2°C.

HISTORY
The people of Pelly Bay are Netsilingmiut, whose seal-dependent way of life changed very little through what were the whaling and trapping periods elsewhere in the North. Several films have been made in which the people of Pelly Bay re-enacted traditional activities with the skin clothing and bone implements of the pre-contact era.

The first recorded contact by qallunaat travellers with the people of Pelly Bay was in 1829, when the expedition of the Englishman, John Ross, wintered in the area. It was not until 1935, however, that Father Henry, an Oblate missionary, became the first qallunaaq to actually reside at Pelly Bay. Father Henry built a small stone church still to be seen in the community. Father Vandevelde, who replaced Father Henry in 1938, was the community's only white resident until 1961 when the school was built, and until a few years later, the mission, the school and one powerhouse-warehouse were the only permanent buildings in the community.

In recent years, a small commercial char fishery and fine ivory carving have come to supplement the hunting/trapping-based economy of Pelly Bay. Despite the efforts of a strong and innovative co-operative association, Pelly Bay also has the unfortunate distinction of having what is probably the highest cost of living of any community in the North, largely due to its inaccessibility to barge traffic.

DEMOGRAPHY
Population, December 1982, 275; 1971, 215.
1980 ethnic distribution: 0.0% Dene, 95.7% Inuit, 4.3% other.
Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION
Hamlet status, April 1, 1973.

Liquor plebiscite, September 12, 1979: prohibition.

MLA Michael Angottitauruq (Kitikmeot East); MP Peter Ittinuar, Lib. (Nunatsiaq).

ECONOMY
MAJOR ACTIVITIES
Commercial fishing, hunting, carving/handicrafts.

CO-OPS
Koomiut Co-operative Association.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES
Fish: Arctic Char, Lake Trout. Commercial fish plant in joint operation with Gjoa Haven, Spence Bay.

Marine mammals: Ringed Seal.

Game: Caribou, Fox, Polar Bear.

Hunters and Trappers Association (Kurtairojuark HTA).

Other renewable resources: ivory and bone (carving materials).

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES
Minerals: nothing known.

TOURISM
Arts and crafts: noted for fine miniature ivory carvings.

PRICES AND INCOME
Income per capita, 1976: $1,037, deviation of -81% from Canadian average for same year.
Consumer prices, 1977-79: 100 - 109% higher than Edmonton.

INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER
NCPC (Area Office Cambridge Bay), diesel generator, 580kW capacity.

WATER
Sources: a stream 2.4km S of the Hamlet, summer; a lake at the far end of the airstrip, early winter; Farther Lake, winter.

SANITATION
Those with plumbing have pumpout tanks, remainder have bagged sewage collected along with non-combustible garbage by truck 3 times a week.

FUEL
Annual resupply, aircraft.

TRANSPORTATION

AIR
Scheduled Services: Northwest Territorial Airways via Yellowknife/Cambridge Bay.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal code: X0E 1K0. Service two times a week. Telephone: NorthwesTel (microwave), local and long distance. CBC Radio (Anik), community radio. CBC Television (Anik).

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police: RCMP, Spence Bay.

Fire department: 14 person volunteer brigade.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES

Hospital/Nursing Station: two bed, one crib, one bassinet nursing station.

Social Services Facilities: from Cambridge Bay.

EDUCATION

School: Kugaarjuq, K-6.

Local Education Authority: Pelly Bay Education Committee.
School year: July 20 - May 21.

ACCOMMODATION

Koomuit Hotel, 6 shared rooms, accommodates 18, banquet and restaurant facilities.

RECREATION

Community hall. Pelly Bay Museum. Easter Games. Active Recreation Committee.

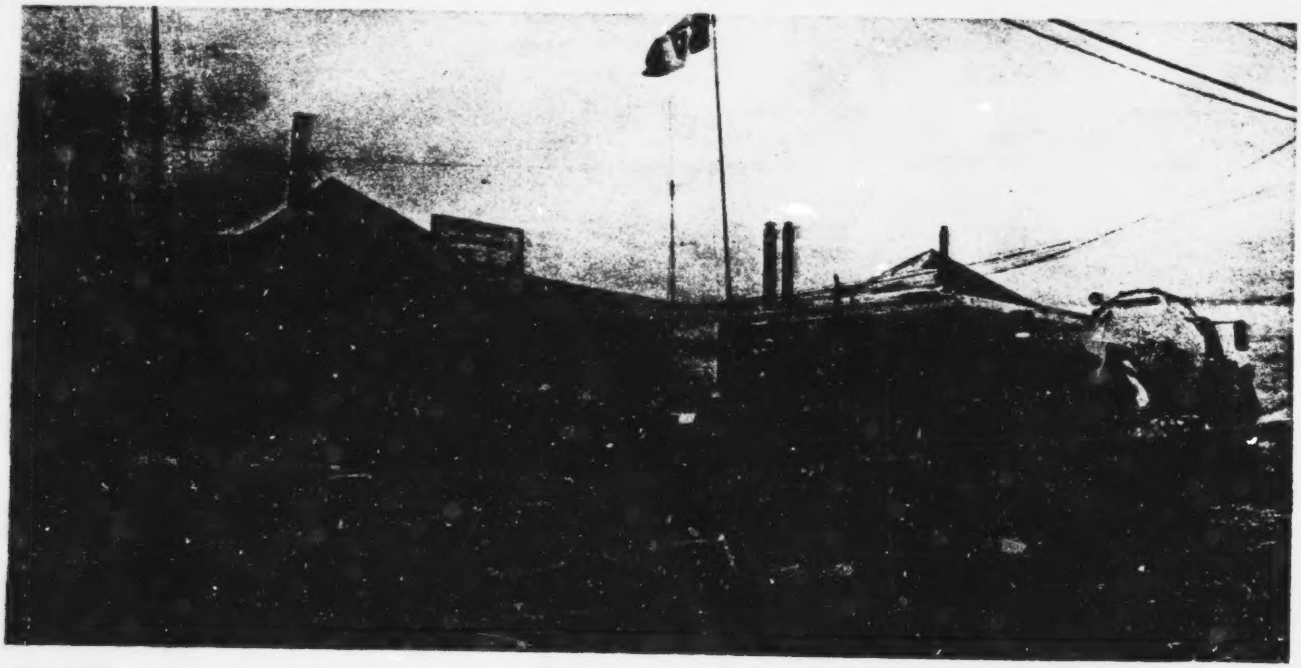
From NWT Data Book 1982-83,
published by Outcrop Ltd., Yellowknife

NWT DATA SHEETS

Northwest Territories

Pond Inlet

(Mittimatalik)



LOCATION

72°42' N, 77°59' W Elevation 576km approximately at the airstrip. SE of Resolute, 1,883 km NE of Yellowknife, in the Baffin Region.

On Eclipse Sound, facing Bylot Island, north Baffin Island.

TOPOGRAPHY

On a loamy sand terrace among considerable arctic vegetation, near high glaciated mountains.

CLIMATE

Average annual precipitation: 5.7cm rainfall, 86.9cm snowfall, 14.6cm total precipitation.
July mean high 8.6°C, low 1.5°C.
January mean high -26.4°C, low -35.3°C.
Winds NW at 13 knots.

HISTORY

Pond Inlet, in the ancestral homeland of the North Baffin Inuit, is a rich area for Thule culture archaeological sites. Scots and American whalers reached the inlet before 1820, and it was frequently visited by them during the nineteenth century. The first recorded qallunaaq visit, however, is reputed to be that of Lieutenant W.E. Parry, one of the foremost figures in Arctic exploration, in 1820.

The inlet was named after John Pond, Astronomer Royal, by John Ross in 1888. The settlement's Inuktitut name is "Mittimatalik," "the place where Mittima rests." The Mittima referred to may be the Inuk, Mittimak, who ran the Sabellum Company trading post at Singiyok c. the 1930s.

In the nineteenth century, the shaman Kridlak heard from whalers that there were Inuit living far to the north across Baffin Bay in Greenland. He and his people set out from their home near Bylot Island in the Pond Inlet area on an epic journey to find these people. After many trials and eight years of travelling across Lancaster Sound, over Devon Island, and along the forbidding coast of Ellesmere Island, they reached Smith Sound, where only thirty miles of water separate Canada and Greenland. They crossed the channel, and for the first time in several centuries, the Inuit of both sides of Baffin Bay met.

The Greenland Inuit had lost many of the traditional skills owing to an epidemic among the older people, and Kridlak's group re-introduced them. The two groups intermarried. In the early 1870s, Kridlak, by then an old man, decided to return home. He died on the journey back. Today the North Baffin Inuit and those of Thule, Greenland still consider each other kin, and visits are exchanged between Thule and Pond Inlet by airplane.

From 1880 to about 1900, whalers and free traders frequented Albert Harbour, 27km east of the present site. Janes, a mate on a whaling ship, discovered what he took to be gold in the area in 1901, and a prospecting flurry followed, but like Martin Frobisher, Janes was in error. What did exist in the area were major deposits of high grade iron ore around Mary River, which were later to provide some employment for Pond Inlet Inuit when they were explored and staked in the 1960s.

1921 was an eventful year for Pond Inlet. In that year, Gaston Herodier, a Catholic trader, took the Rev. Peck's syllabic Bibles to Pond Inlet, and one man, Umik, began to preach his own version of Christianity. Janes, who had returned to the area after the First World War, was murdered following some rather questionable trading practices. The Hudson's Bay Company arrived.

In 1922, the RCMP set up a post at Pond Inlet. Two Pond Inlet men who had distinguished careers as Special

Constables with the RCMP were Panikpakutchuk and Kyak. Panikpakutchuk sailed with Larsen to the Mackenzie on the "St. Roch." Kyak made many long journeys guiding RCMP patrols, and eventually received the Order of Canada for his services.

Anglican and Roman Catholic missions were established at Pond Inlet in 1926. Most Inuit in the area continued to live off the land until the 1960s, and their way of life was recorded by the photographer/writer Doug Wilkinson in 1953. As game became scarce in the 1950s, several Pond Inlet families were moved north to Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay. A school was opened in 1960 and a larger one built in 1966.

Today the Hamlet of Pond Inlet is highly self-sufficient. Its level of wage employment is higher than most Arctic communities owing to the Strathcona Sound lead-zinc development and to oil exploration in the High Arctic Islands.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population, December 1982, 735; 1971, 412.

1980 ethnic distribution: 0.0% Dene, 93.7% Inuit, 6.3% other.

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Hamlet status, April 1, 1975.

Liquor Plebiscite July 1, 1975; July 11, 1975; February 22, 1977: rationing.

MLA Elijah Erkloo (Foxe Basin);
MP Peter Ittinuar, Lib. (Nunatsiaq).

ECONOMY

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Marine mammal harvesting, hunting/fishing, trapping; oil exploration, mining (Nanisivik).

CO-OPS

Toohoonik - Sahoonik Co-operative Limited.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Fish: Arctic Char.

Marine mammals: Narwhal, Walrus, Harp, Ringed, other Seal.

Game: Caribou, Polar Bear, various birds.

Hunters and Trappers Association (Aarqissuijit HTA).

Other renewable resources: hydroelectric potential.

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Minerals: 80 - 160km NW of high iron, medium uranium potential area.

Oil and gas: Panarctic, High Arctic islands, active exploration.

Other non-renewable resources: coal seams formerly mined in spring for local fuel.

TOURISM

Fishing lodge, Koluktoo Bay; package tours from Frobisher, mountain scenery; Bylot Island bird sanctuary.

PRICES AND INCOME

Consumer prices, 1977-79: 80 - 89% higher than Montreal.

INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER

NCPC, diesel generator, 1,300kW capacity.

WATER

Source, a lake 4.5km SW of the Hamlet.

SANITATION

10% of homes have sewage pumpout. Bagged sewage and solid wastes picked up by Hamlet tractor with wagon.

FUEL

Annual resupply, tanker.

TRANSPORTATION

AIR

Scheduled Services: First Air via Frobisher; Kenn Borek Air via Resolute Bay.

WATER

Barge service.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal code: X0A 0S0. Telephone: Bell Telephone (Anik), local and long distance. CBC Radio (Anik), community radio. CBC Television (Anik), community television.

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police: RCMP two man detachment.

Fire department: volunteer 14 person brigade.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES

Hospital/Nursing Station: seven bed, one bassinet nursing station.

Community Social Services office; Community Alcohol Education Program/Pond Inlet Alcohol Education Committee.

EDUCATION

School: Takijualuk, K-10.

Local Education Authority: Pond Inlet Education Committee.
School year: August 10 - June 8.

ACCOMMODATION

Toohoonik -Sahoonik Hotel, 11 rooms accommodate 42, central bath/shower, dining room, TV lounge.

RECREATION

Community hall. School gymnasium, playground. Recreation Committee.

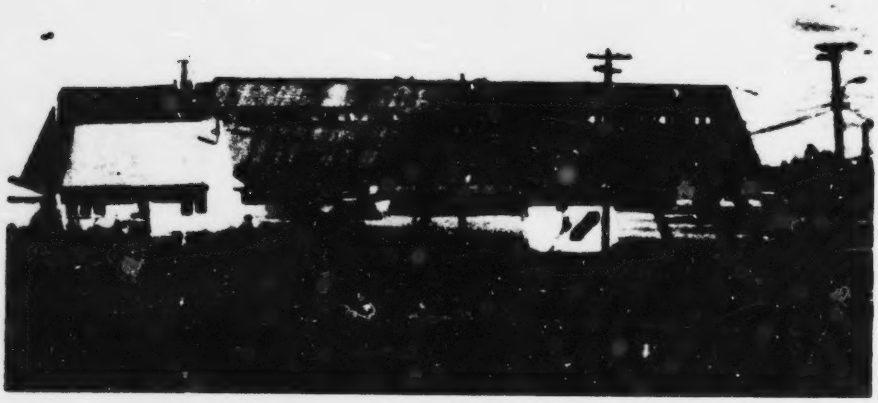
From NWT Data Book 1982-83.
published by Outcrop Ltd., Yellowknife

NWT DATA SHEETS

Northwest Territories

Rae-Edzo

(Fort Rae)



LOCATION

62°50' N, 116°03' W. Elevation 156m at Marion Lake. 113 air km NW of Yellowknife, in the Fort Smith Region, Yellowknife area.

On a rocky peninsula on the southeast shore of Marion Lake, (Rae); on the east shore of the West Channel which flows between Marion and the North Arm of Great Slave Lake (Edzo).

TOPOGRAPHY

Hilly outcrops and lowlands of silty clay lake sediments. Edzo on shale and sandstone foundation, in rough timbered country bounded on the south by the Mackenzie Highway and to northwest by numerous lakes and muskeg.

CLIMATE

Average annual precipitation: 14.4cm rainfall, 110.0cm snowfall, 25.4cm total precipitation.
July mean high 20.4° C, low 11.3° C.
January mean high -23.4° C, low -32.0° C.
Winds E at 16 km/h.

HISTORY

Rae-Edzo is the largest Dene community in the Northwest Territories. The Dogrib people have lived in the Rae area for centuries, pursuing caribou and other game in small family groups until modern times. After about 1790 a trading post was established in the area. The Yellowknife Chipewyans had received guns prior to the Dogrib and effectively gained control of trade around Great Slave Lake. The Yellowknives oppressed the Dogrib for over 30 years, but in 1823 the Dogrib began to fight back and retake their old hunting grounds. The chiefs, Akaitcho of the Yellowknives and Edzo, for whom the newer development at Edzo is named, made peace.

In 1852, Dr. John Rae, the early explorer who more than any other adopted the indigenous way of life in his travels, established a Hudson's Bay Company post at Old Fort Rae, approximately 8 km from the present site. This area was near the path taken by the caribou migrating north and south. The Dogrib people began to go there to trade, and a fairly large settlement developed. By 1890, there were about 600 Dene trading in to Fort Rae. At the turn of the century, the Northern Trading Co. set up a post at the present site, the point where travel routes from traditional hunting areas converged. With their supply of fur effectively cut off, the Hudson's Bay decided to re-locate to Fort Rae in 1904.

In 1921, the people of Fort Rae under Chief Monfwi accepted Treaty No. 11. Although the Dogrib people had previously been known as one of the hardiest groups in the Mackenzie District, alcohol and diseases previously unknown had a devastating effect. After 1900, a doctor made an annual trip into the settlement, but at about that time, measles killed one in ten of the band. Tuberculosis raged, and in 1928, an epidemic of influenza unwittingly spread by the supply ship "Distributor" left so many dead that in many camps there was no one left alive to bury them. By 1940, many observers felt that the Dogrib people were on the road to extinction. Fortunately this did not prove to be the case.

As early as 1930, the Fort Rae Dogrib began to protest that their understanding of the Treaty appeared not to be the same as that of the Government. It was not until the 1940s that permanent residences were built. The Roman Catholic mission established a convalescent hospital in the community, and modern medical facilities became available at nearby Yellowknife after the Second World War. In 1959 electricity was brought to Rae, and the access road to the Mackenzie Highway was constructed in 1960. The population continued to alternate between bush and settlement living until well into the 1960s.

In 1965, the Edzo site, about 24km from Rae, began to be developed. This was done in order to provide adequate sanitation economically, as the terrain at Rae provides poor drainage. In 1971, the school at Rae was closed and a large new school and hostel constructed at Edzo, under one of the first local Education Societies in the NWT. However, despite occasional outbreaks of dysentery and tuberculosis even in recent years, most of the community continues to reside at Rae, which provides better water access for fishing and hunting purposes.

With its large permanent population and depleted game resources, Rae in the past has had a chronic unemployment problem. As late as 1963, the per capita income of the Rae Dene was only $225, including government transfer payments, lower even than that of other Dene groups. However, the community has contributed several articulate spokesmen to the aboriginal rights movement. Today the local Dene Band and community council actively pursue local responsibility and community development and employment projects, including an office/shopping complex.

The Band is involved in local mining and tourism ventures.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population, June 1982, 1,464; 1976, 1,158.

1981 ethnic distribution: 86% Dene, 5% Metis, 0.0% Inuit, 9% other.

Languages spoken: Dogrib, English, French.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Hamlet status, April 1, 1971.
Dene Band.

MLA James Wah-Shee (Rae - Lac la Martre); MP David Nickerson, PC (Western Arctic).

ECONOMY

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Domestic fishing, hunting, trapping; local development projects.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Fish: Grayling, Jackfish (Pike), Lake Trout, Ling Cod (Loche), Pickerel (Walleye), Whitefish.

Game: Beaver, Black Bear, Duck, Fox, Lynx, Marten, Mink, Moose, Muskrat, Ptarmigan, Rabbit, Wolf, Woodland Caribou.

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Minerals: gold, uranium prospects.

TOURISM

Traditional games and dances. Arts and crafts: Dene beadwork and embroidery, moosehide and stroud jackets.

PRICES AND INCOME

Income per capita, 1981: $2,729.
Consumer prices, 1983: 30 - 39% higher than Edmonton.

INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER

NCPC (Area Office Yellowknife), hydro-electric power with diesel backup, 600 kW capacity.

WATER

Source, Rae: Marion Lake (polluted); Edzo, Great Slave Lake West Channel. Rae: partially piped distribution system to taphouses, remainder on privately contracted truck system. Edzo is fully piped.

SANITATION

Rae: Sewage pumpout and bagged sewage. Edzo: piped sewage system.

FUEL

Gasoline, heating oil, diesel available.

TRANSPORTATION

AIR

Scheduled Service: Air Dogrib.
Charter Service: Edzo Air Limited, Air Dogrib.

ROAD

Mackenzie Highway system NWT Highway Number 3, 10km access road to Rae. Winter tote trail to Lac la Martre and Rae Lakes.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal code: Rae, X0E 0Y0. Service three times a week. Telephone: NorthwesTel, microwave to Edzo, land lines from Edzo to Rae, local and long distance. Beacho Kho Radio Society. CBC Radio (low powered relay transmitter); community radio. CBC Television (Anik). Two Cancom channels.

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police: RCMP seven man detachment. Other legal and court services: North Slave Native Courtworkers Association.

Fire department: Edzo, 12 person volunteer brigade.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES

14 bed Rae-Edzo cottage hospital.
Edzo Community Health Centre.

Community Social Services office, Rae-Edzo Community Steering Committee and project, C.N.I.B. Project, Construction of Senior Citizens Home, 1985, Home Care.

EDUCATION

School: Chief Jimmy Bruneau, K-9.

Local Education Authority: Rae-Edzo School Society.
School year: August 2 - June 4.
Resident adult educator.

RECREATION

Community centre. School gym, playground, summer pool, softball diamond, lake area. Active Recreation Committee (Rae-Edzo Exhibition Association). Winter Carnival, Dene Days (in summer). Building new Recreation Complex, 1985 (curling/hockey rink, games area, gym).

From NWT Data Book 1984-85,
published by Outcrop Ltd., Yellowknife

Department of Information
April 1984

Rankin Inlet

(Kangirliniq)

LOCATION
62°49' N, 92°05' W. Elevation 106'.
295 air miles N of Churchill, 715 air miles E of Yellowknife, in the Keewatin Region.

On the west coast of Hudson Bay between Whale Cove and Chesterfield Inlet.

TOPOGRAPHY
In low rolling hill country, on rocky terrain with sand and gravel ridges and sparse vegetation, no trees.

CLIMATE
Average annual precipitation: 16.0 cm rainfall, 118.1 cm snowfall, 27.8 cm total precipitation.
July mean high 13.1° C, low 4.5° C.
January mean high -27.9° C, low -35.2° C.
Winds N at 13 knots.

HISTORY
Until the early part of the 1950s, few Inuit lived in what is now Rankin Inlet, although some from Chesterfield Inlet used to fish there occasionally. The area was never a particularly good hunting ground. However, as early as 1929 some nickel showings were reported from the area.

Rankin Inlet was established as a mining centre in 1955 by the North Rankin Nickel Mines. From 1954 to 1960, the Hudson's Bay Company store, a hospital, homes for government employees, three churches, a school and a number of residences were added to the settlement. Inuit people of the vicinity moved to the site to work in the nickel mine and until 1962, when the mine closed, a wage economy was the basis of the settlement.

In 1958, a second settlement, linked to the mining one, was founded by the Department of Northern Affairs which, alarmed at the deterioration of living conditions in the interior of the region, set up a rehabilitation project. The project was started at a location called Itivia, about half a mile from Rankin Inlet Mine. A number of small huts were built, as well as a store-room and workshop, a school and two houses for DIAND personnel. To a large extent, this program was a failure, mainly as a result of the slowness of the development of an actual program. The first concrete step in the rehabilitative direction was taken when a program of arts and crafts manufacture got under way. Part of the plan was to market the products through a local store which would be operated by the Inuit.

The recovery of the town from the closing of the mine has been very slow. It has only been in the last ten years that Rankin Inlet has once more come into its own, economically. It now operates a successful fishery. The crafts industry, as managed by the local co-op, has also been a success. The relocation of the Territorial Government offices for the Keewatin to Rankin Inlet has sparked considerable development as well as reaffirming the community's status as the key transportation and communication centre of the area.

DEMOGRAPHY
Population, December 1980, 1,007; 1971, 566.
1978 ethnic distribution: 0.0% Dene, 72.3% Inuit, 27.7% other.
Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION
Hamlet status, April 19, 1975.
Liquor Plebiscite November 23, 1978: closing of beer store.
MLA Tagak Curley (Keewatin South); MP Peter Ittinuar, NDP (Nunatsiaq).

ECONOMY
MAJOR ACTIVITIES
Government; commercial fishing, transportation/communications, carving/handicrafts, trapping.

BANKS
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

CO-OPS
Kissarvilk Co-operative Association Limited.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES
Fish: Arctic Char, Grayling, Lake Trout, Whitefish. Commercial Char fishery.
Game: Caribou, Fox, Polar Bear, Wolf.

Hunters and Trappers Association (Aqigiak HTA).

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES
Minerals: base metal and uranium prospects. Former site of North Rankin Nickel Mines (mined out, 1962).

TOURISM
Boat trips to historic Marble Island; fishing camp, tours. Arts and crafts: ceramics, soapstone carving.

PRICES AND INCOME
Consumer prices, 1977-79: 50 - 59% higher than Winnipeg.

INFRASTRUCTURE
POWER
NCPC (Area Office serving Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour, Eskimo Point, Repulse Bay and Whale Cove), diesel generator, 2,200 kW capacity.

WATER
Source, Nipissar Lake. Piped utilidor system. Trucked delivery 5 days a week, contracted to Co-op.

SANITATION
Utilidor and buried sewage mains. Bagged sewage collected by truck along with garbage.

FUEL
Annual resupply, barge. GNWT.

TRANSPORTATION
AIR
Scheduled service: Calm Air, NWT Air. Charter service.

ROAD
Bus/taxi: Bombardier service twice a week from Eskimo Point in winter.

WATER
Barge service.

COMMUNICATIONS
Postal code: X0C 0G0. Telephone: Bell Telephone (Anik), local and long distance. CBC Radio (Anik), community radio. CBC Television production center (Anik).

PROTECTION SERVICES
Police: RCMP 4 man detachment.
Fire department: volunteer 18 person brigade; hydrant system.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES
Four bed, 3 crib nursing station.
Community Social Services office.
Rankin Inlet Sappujjitjit Centre, Rankin Inlet Alcohol Committee.

EDUCATION
School: Maani Ulujuk, K-9.
Local Education Authority: Rankin Inlet Education Committee.
Resident adult educator; local education authority development office.

ACCOMMODATION
Rankin Inlet Lodge, 29 rooms with bath accommodate 58, phone, dining room, licensed lounge, craft shop.

RECREATION
Community hall. Enclosed skating area, school gymnasium under construction, curling rink, softball field. Snowmobile race in April.

Sachs Harbour

Ikaahuk

Location

71°59' N. 125°14' W. Elevation 86m at the airstrip. 523 air km NE of Inuvik. 1.159 air km NW of Yellowknife. in the Inuvik Region

On the north side of the Sachs River in the southwestern part of Banks Island. the most westerly island of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago.

Topography

At the foot of a bluff with silty soil and hummocky ground with scant vegetation.

Climate

Average annual precipitation: 4.4cm rainfall. 76cm snowfall. 11.4cm total precipitation.
July mean high 9.3° C. low 2.5° C.
January mean high -26.7° C. low -34.1° C.

Winds SE at 20 km/h.

History

Thule house ruins in several places on Banks Island indicate that Inuit were living on the island about 500 years ago. Following that period. the island was not occupied for perhaps 200 or 300 years.

Banks Island was sighted in 1820 by Beechey. McClure wintered at Mercy Bay on northern Banks Island from 1851-1852. In the spring of 1853 "The Investigator" (his vessel) and all its stores were abandoned and the men left. The abandoning of "The Investigator" resulted in the initial influx of Copper Inuit who came to salvage its iron and wood. It has been estimated that during the next 20-30 years perhaps 1.000 visits were made by the Inuit.

Sachs Harbour was named after the ship "Mary Sachs" of the Canadian Arctic Expedition in 1913. Natkutsiak. owner of the 17m schooner "North Star." led the first group of trappers to Banks Island in 1915. Permanent occupation did not begin until 1929 when three Delta Inuit families sailed in their own schooners to Sachs Harbour. The major attraction of the island was White Fox and for more than 50 years the island has been considered one of the best trapping areas in the entire North American Arctic.

The Banks Island people were particularly well-off during the Delta fur trade boom of the Thirties. Many bought schooners. washing machines and radios. and went for expensive holidays at the fur trade "capital." Aklavik. They were a well-educated group in comparison to other Inuit. even in the Western Arctic. at that time. The first Inuk doctor was a member of the well-known Banks Island Carpenter family.

Continuous occupation of Banks Island at Sachs Harbour began in 1953 when the RCMP established a detachment post. One year later. the Department of Transport established its station at Sachs Harbour. Mr. Fred Carpenter. a long-time Inuk resident. established a store at Sachs Harbour in 1958.

People gradually moved into the settlement from the outlying camps. building their own homes from imported materials. The people of Sachs Harbour remain very self-sufficient in comparison to many Arctic communities. They have continued to trap. Outfitting for big-game hunts for polar bear and musk-ox. which have returned in quantity to the area (estimated musk-ox population 20.000). also takes place at Sachs Harbour.

Demography

Population. June 1981. 101: 1976. 163: 1984. 158 (community sources).

1981 sex distribution: 56% male. 44% female.

1981 age distribution: 0-4. 19%: 5 -14. 22%: 15 - 64. 56%: 65+. 3%.

1981 ethnic distribution: 3% Dene. 91% Inuit. 6% other.

Languages spoken: Inuvialuktun. English.

Political Organization

Settlement status.

Chairman. Charlie Haogak.

Community Council: Peter Esau (vice-chairman). Roger Kuptana. Florence Carpenter. Eli Nasogaluak. Ernest Pokiak. David Nasogaluak.

Settlement Secretary. Therese Nokadlak.

Settlement Office: (403) 690-4351.

MLA Nellie Cournoyea (Nunakput).
MP Peter Ittinuar. Liberal (Nunatsiaq).

Economy

Major Activities
Trapping. hunting/fishing: tourism.

Banks
None. Service from Inuvik.

Co-ops
Ikahuk Co-operative Limited.

Renewable Resources
Fish: Arctic Char.

Marine mammal harvest 1982-83: No commercial harvest.

Game: Caribou. Musk-ox. Polar Bear. White Fox. Wolf. 1984 Musk-ox quota 2.000 (for all of Banks Island). 1984 Polar Bear quota: 22.

Hunters and Trappers Association: Peter Esau. President. 1984.

Total number of trappers: 35 (1981-82)
Number over $600: 20
Total fur dollars: $49,160.00

1982-83 figures not available

Non-renewable Resources
Minerals: nothing known

Oil and gas: Dome Canmar, others. Beaufort Sea exploration.

Tourism
Musk-ox and Polar Bear hunts.

Prices and Income
Consumer prices, 1983: 90 - 99% higher han Edmonton.

Local Businesses
Banks Island Taxi (taxicabs/vehicle renal); Carpenter's Contracting (petroleum products distrib/other utilities); Ikahuk Co-operative Assoc. Ltd. (general retail merchandising); Polar Artworks (advertising/graphic arts/other textile products); M/S Contractors & Fuel; Sachs Harbour Hunters' & Trappers' Assoc. (sport hunting); Kenn Borek Air (agent).

nfrastructure

Power
NCPC (Area Office Inuvik), diesel generator, 700 kW capacity. 1983-84 ates. Domestic Service (non-government): 21.02¢/kWh for the first 300 kWh per month, 37.31¢/kWh for all over 300 kWh per month; Commercial Service (non-government): 41.87¢/kWh. Domestic Service (government): 52.07¢/kWh. Commercial Service (government): 52.91¢/kWh.

Water
Source: a small lake about 1.5km NW of the settlement. Hypochlorinator. Piped to Atmospheric Environment Service, trucked elsewhere.

Sanitation
Sewage pumpout and bagged sewage truck collection. Disposed of with solid waste at a natural drainage ditch 1.5km W of the community. Solid waste 90 metres from dyke covered annually with gravel.

Fuel
Capacity in use to December 31, 1983, P-50, 1,000,000 litres; gas, 276,000 litres; Turbo "B", 280,000 litres. Annual resupply, barge. 1983-84 GNWT retail prices: P-50 heating, $.57 per litre; diesel, $.66; gasoline, $.61; naphtha, $1.14; Turbo B, $.75.

Transportation

Air
Airport Operator: Settlement of Sachs Harbour.
Airport Facilities: Licensed 1219m × 30m gravel runway, taxiway and apron; Airfield lights (pilot activated after hours) consisting of runway edge, end, threshold and identification lights, VASIS, taxi/apron edge lights, apron floodlights, rotating beacon and lighted wind socks.
Navaid - NDB. Air terminal building
Services: Community Airport Radio Station (CARS) - Weather/Communications. Scheduled airfield maintenance.
Fuel: Jet B.
Scheduled Service: Aklavik Flying Service Limited via Inuvik and Kenn Borek Air Ltd. via Inuvik.

Water
Barge service; operator, NTCL from Hay River. One voyage only in June, unless traffic warrants more.

Communications

Postal code: X0E 0Z0. Mail service twice a week from Inuvik. Telephone: NorthwesTel (Anik), local and long distance. CBC Television (Anik). CBC Radio (Anik). Community radio.

Protection Services

Police: RCMP 2 man detachment.
Justice of the Peace: Andy Carpenter.
Coroner: A. Elias.

Fire department: volunteer brigade; no hydrant system; vehicle 1972 tracked mini-pumper; call boxes with annunciator panel.

Medical/Social Services

Hospital/Nursing Station: two bed nursing station, National Health and Welfare. Medical staff: one nurse and one clerk/interpreter. Other medical services, 1984: visiting GPs, specialist, dentist; air evacuation.

Social Services Facilities: from Tuktoyaktuk.

Churches: visiting ministers and priest.

Education

School: Inualthuyak, K-8, Principal Oxana Dzura.
Students, Grades K-6 (1983-84): 31; Grades 7 and up, 6.
Teachers: 2 with 1 classroom assistant.

Local Education Advisory: Florence Carpenter (chairperson).
School year: Sept. 2 - May 24.

Housing and Accommodation

NWT Housing Corporation units (1983): 27 single family units. GNWT staff housing units: 7. Federal: 2.

Commercial accommodation: none.

Recreation

Multi-purpose hall, outdoor rink/Gymnasium. Playground. Museum of Banks Island. White Fox Jamboree in May. Active Recreation Committee and Coordinator.

NWT DATA SHEETS

Northwest Territories

Tuktoyaktuk

(Tuktuujaartuq)

LOCATION
69°27' N, 133°02' W. Elevation 15'. 85 air miles N of Inuvik, 705 air miles NW of Yellowknife, in the Inuvik Region.

On a spit in Kugmallit Bay in the Beaufort Sea east of the Mackenzie Delta.

TOPOGRAPHY
Hemmed in by a number of small lakes and swampy areas, on flat gravel-covered eroding coastal terrain north of the treeline.

CLIMATE
Average annual precipitation: 7.3 cm rainfall, 55.6 cm snowfall, 13.0 cm total precipitation.
July mean high 14.9° C, low 5.8° C.
January mean high -23.6° C, low -30.8° C.

HISTORY
Tuktoyaktuk, formerly called Port Brabent, is the anglicized form of the community's Inuvialuit place-name meaning, "resembling a caribou." Legend has it that when caribou were plentiful in the area, a woman looked on them as they waded into the water and the caribou petrified. Reefs resembling caribou have been seen at low tide. The community is commonly referred to as "Tuktuk" or "Tuk" in the North.

The Tuktoyaktuk area was traditionally the home of the whale-hunting Karngmalit (Mackenzie) Inuit. When Dr. John Richardson investigated the coast between the Mackenzie and Coppermine Rivers in 1826, he met many of these people living in large villages as well as small family encampments. Kittigazuit, Atkinson Point and Cape Bathurst were the main settlements, having populations of 500-1,000 Inuit each.

Between 1890 and 1910 a large number of whalers operated in the Beaufort Sea and Amundsen Gulf, wintering on Herschel and Baillie Islands. This development proved to be disastrous for the Karngmalit, as a series of epidemics wiped out more than half the region's population. By 1920, no more than twenty people in the area could claim descent from the more than 2,000 Karngmalit of 1850.

Groups of Alaskan Inuit and, to some extent, white trappers and traders migrated into the area during those years. In 1928, following yet another epidemic of influenza, the Inuit of Herschel Island moved to Tuktoyaktuk. With the decline of the whaling fleet, Herschel Island lost its importance as a harbour, and by 1934, Tuktoyaktuk was established as the port of choice. The Hudson's Bay Company store was finished in 1937 and in that same year, the Anglican and Roman Catholic missions were founded. More Inuit families then moved in from Baillie Island and Cape Bathurst.

The years after World War Two saw much development at Tuk. In 1947, an Anglican mission school was opened and taken over a year later by the Department of Northern Affairs. This was the first school to be operated by the Department. An RCMP post was set up in 1950. The construction of the DEW Line in 1955 brought work all along the coast and Tuktoyaktuk grew as men came for jobs. In 1956 a nursing station was built.

By the 1960s, the Tuktoyaktuk area economy became largely wage-based, with the establishment of the community as a transportation, government and DEW Line maintenance centre. The fur garment shop, established in 1962, and reindeer herding, first tried in 1935, also contributed to the area's economy. Tuktoyaktuk is now the sea-edge base for oil and gas exploration in the Beaufort Sea.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population, December 1980, 762; 1971, 597.

1978 ethnic distribution: 2.2% Dene, 86.4% Inuit, 11.4% other.

Languages spoken: Inuvialuktun, English.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Hamlet status, April 1, 1970.

MLA Nellie Cournoyea (Western Arctic); MP Peter Ittinuar, NDP (Nunatsiaq).

ECONOMY

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Oil and gas exploration; transportation/communications; trapping, whaling.

BANKS

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

CO-OPS

Nanuk Co-operative Association Limited.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Fish: Herring, Whitefish.

Marine mammals: Beluga.

Game: Caribou, wildfowl, fur-bearers, Polar Bear.

Hunters and Trappers Association.

Other renewable resources: Reindeer herding - 10,000 head. Harvested twice a year for meat and horns.

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Minerals: nothing known.

Oil and gas: Dome Canmar actively drilling for hydrocarbons in the Beaufort Sea. Tuk is sea-edge base for these activities. Esso Resources, others. Atkinson Point oil strike nearby.

TOURISM

View pingoes, Beaufort Sea; "Our Lady of Lourdes" restored mission boat, sod hut museum. Arts and crafts: bone carvings and fur garments.

PRICES AND INCOME

Income per capita, 1976: $3,053, deviation of -45% from Canadian average for same year.

Consumer prices, 1977-79: 50 - 59% higher than Edmonton.

INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER

NCPC (Area Office Inuvik), diesel generator, 900 kW capacity, standby for transmission line from Inuvik.

WATER

Source, June - December, inland lakes; December - June, harbour - Mackenzie River.

SANITATION

60% of community uses bagged sewage, remainder have holding tanks.

FUEL

Non-annual resupply, truck/barge. GNWT.

TRANSPORTATION

AIR

Scheduled service: Kenn Borek Air via Inuvik. Charter service.

ROAD

Winter road to Inuvik.

WATER

Barge service.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal code: X0E 1C0. Telephone: NorthwesTel (microwave); VHF radio/phone. CBC Radio affiliate station (microwave); community radio. CBC Television (Anik).

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police: RCMP 4 man detachment.

Fire department: volunteer 14 person brigade.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES

Two bed nursing station.

Community Social Services office.

Tuktoyaktuk Alcohol Committee.

EDUCATION

School: Mangilaluk, K-9.

Local Education Authority: Tuktoyaktuk Education Committee.

School year: August 5 - May 19.

Resident adult educator.

ACCOMMODATION

Beaufort Inn, 14 double rooms, 3 kitchenette units, phone, TV, restaurant.

Tuktoyaktuk Lodge, 7 rooms accommodate 15, baths, TV lounge, dining room (summer only).

RECREATION

Community hall. Playground, school gym, arena, curling rink, gold course. Tuktoyaktuk Sod House Museum. Tuk Cup Golf Tournament in July, Beluga Jamboree in April. Active Recreation Committee.

Yellowknife

Sòmbak'è

Location

62°27' N, 114°22' W. Elevation 206m at the airport, 201 air km NE of Hay River, 960 air km N of Edmonton, in the Headquarters Region, Yellowknife Area.

On the west shore of Yellowknife Bay on the North Arm of Great Slave Lake.

Topography

On a rocky peninsula and island (Old Town) and a flat sandy plain inland (New Town) in an area characterized by low rock outcrops and muskeg areas with stunted sub-arctic tree cover.

Climate

Average annual precipitation, 15.0cm rainfall, 135cm snowfall, 26.7cm total precipitation.
July mean high 20.7° C, low 11.8° C.
January mean high -24.7° C, low -33.0° C.
Winds E at 15.5 km/h.

History

Yellowknife, the capital of the Northwest Territories since 1967, is named after the Yellowknife Dene who moved into the area in the early 1800s. It lies within the traditional hunting area of the Dogrib tribe, who re-occupied the land following the decline of the Yellowknife Chipewyans in the 1820s.

The first white man to visit the shore of Great Slave Lake was Samuel Hearne, a Hudson's Bay Company officer. Hearne's sketch map of his travels in 1771 provided the first record of Great Slave Lake. The leader of the Dene natives who guided Hearne on his trip, Matonnabee, was a Yellowknife Indian. This distinguished chief, born in 1736, had been adopted by Governor Moses Norton of Churchill and became a great traveller, trader and peacemaker in his own right.

As a result of Alexander Mackenzie's visit in 1789, a trading post, known as Fort Providence, was established near the mouth of Yellowknife Bay. This post was still in existence 31 years later when Franklin made his journey to the Coppermine River in 1820, but was abandoned shortly afterwards. During the fur-trade era, few reports of the northern Great Slave Lake area filtered to the outside.

This situation changed slightly when gold was discovered at Yellowknife Bay in 1896 by miners on their way to the Klondike. Despite persistent rumours, however, there was no great staking rush on account of the inaccessibility of the country. It was not until about 1930 with the discovery of pitchblende on Great Bear Lake and the improvement of transportation brought about by the use of aircraft, that further developments took place. In 1934, visible gold was found on the shores of Yellowknife Bay.

By 1936, Yellowknife was a boom-town. A number of companies, including Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, began to sink shafts on the "Con", "Negus" and "Giant" claims during 1936 and 1937. Commercial gold production began in the Yellowknife district in December 1938. Development took place in an orderly fashion, unlike similar gold rush towns a few decades earlier. In 1939 the Yellowknife Administration District was created, and the first municipal government of the Mackenzie District was established in the following year.

By 1940, Yellowknife had a population of 1,000. But the Yellowknife development was halted in 1942 when two of the six mines were closed; gold was not a strategic metal, and men were needed for military service in World War II. By the fall of 1944 gold production from the area ceased entirely.

At the close of the war, a new rush started when the Giant Yellowknife Mine opened. By this time, the town was very overcrowded as it wrapped itself around the Bay in Old Town. A new townsite was surveyed and the building of the New Town commenced in 1947. By the end of 1947 the gold mines were once again in large-scale production. A particular factor which affected the expansion of the Yellowknife area was the completion in 1948 of a hydro-electric power station on the Snare River. This did much to alleviate the shortages of power that had previously hindered operations in the area.

In the summer of 1953, Yellowknife became a Municipal District and its first mayor was elected. In 1967 Yellowknife was named capital of the Northwest Territories. The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories moved to Yellowknife with his immediate staff in September 1967. On January 1, 1970, Yellowknife became the first city in the Northwest Territories.

The city has continued to grow as a mining, transportation/communications and administrative centre, while retaining the feel of a small friendly Northern community.

Demography

Population, June 1981, 9,483; 1976, 8,256.

1981 sex distribution: 52% male, 48% female.

1981 age distribution: 0 - 4, 10%; 5 - 14, 17%; 15 - 64, 72%; 65+, 1%.

1981 ethnic distribution: 8% Dene, 5% Metis, 1.0% Inuit, 86% other.

Languages spoken: English, Dogrib, Slavey, Chipewyan, Cree, French and others.

Political Organization

City status. January 1. 1970

Mayor Donald G. Sian

City Council: Rosemary Cairns. Gail Cyr. Don Strang. Charles Dent. Paul Saftner. Mike McGrath. Albert Eggenberger. Pat McMahon.

City Administrator. Hugh Stevenson.

City Office. (403) 873-2671.

Dene Band Chief. Isadore Tsetta.

Sub Chief: Vita Abel.

Yellowknife "B" Band Councillors: Jonas Sangris. Alex Lecorne. James Sangris. Vita Abel. Morris Sangris.

Band Manager: Ernest Abel
Asst. Manager: Jaunita Sangris
Band Office: 873-4307

Dene Nation Headquarters: NWT Metis Association Headquarters.

MLAs: Mike Ballantyne (Yellowknife North): Robert MacQuarrie (Yellowknife Centre): Lynda Sorensen (Yellowknife South)
MP: David Nickerson. PC (Western Arctic).

Economy

Major Activities

Government: mining: transportation/communications: tourism.

Banks

Bank of Montreal. Bank of Nova Scotia. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. Royal Bank of Canada. Toronto Dominion Bank. Federal Business Development Bank.

Co-ops

Raven Co-operative Association Limited. Yellowknife Housing Co-operative Association Limited. Borealis Cooperative Ltd. (housing). Canadian Arctic Coop Federation Ltd. (head office). Yellowknife Direct Charge Coop Ltd. (food).

Renewable Resources

Fish: Grayling. Jackfish (Pike). Lake Trout. Pickerel (Walleye). Whitefish. 1981 Lake Trout-Whitefish. 1.869 kg: 1982 Lake Trout-Whitefish. 10.824 kg. Some commercial fishing (see Hay River totals).

Game: Beaver. Black Bear. Duck. Fox. Geese. Marten. Mink. Moose. Rabbit. Woodland Caribou. 1977-78 estimated Caribou harvest: 2,000 lbs.

Total number of trappers: 103 (1982-83). Number over $600: 31.
Total fur dollars: $72,272.35.

Non-renewable Resources

Minerals: lithium; medium uranium potential (formerly mined in the vicinity); silver. gold -Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd.. underground and open pit operations. Gold Production 1983. 1.963 kg of gold. 343 employees. Cominco Ltd. (Con-Rycon-Vol). underground. production 2.219 kg of gold 1983. 309 employees. Arsenic Trioxide Recovery Plant opened in 1983. Production reduced from July 1983 to Sept. 1983 due to strike.

Tourism

Camping. sport fishing. mine tours. historic interests. walking tours. Arts and crafts: a wide variety from local and NWT sources: Dogrib beadwork and embroidery.

Prices and Income

Income per capita. 1981: $14.174.
Consumer prices. 1983: 15-29% higher than Edmonton.

Local Businesses

The following services are provided by businesses in Yellowknife. Readers should note that any individual business may provide more than one of the services listed.

Road transport (local and long-distance trucking. vehicle rental. bus. taxi. towing). 22. Garages and service stations. 14. Water transport. 3. Divers. 1. Air transport. 12. Expeditors. 5. Travel services. 8.

Mines. 3: services to mining. 9. Services to oil and gas. 2. Other technical. 7. Construction. 35; subtrades (interior finishing. exterior close-in. electrical. welding. plumbing. heating. mechanical. trades contractors. project management. architects and engineers). 50. Property mnagement. 11.

Services to business (accounting. secretarial. management consultants. security. financing. janitorial. couriers. personnel suppliers. storage. equipment rental. landscaping. computers. investment dealers. models. locks and safes). 66. Advertising/printing/publishing/graphics. 15. Audiovisual/broadcasting/photography/films. 10.

Hospitality (hotels. motels. lodges. outfitters. restaurants. caterers. arcades. bars and lounges). 46. Wholesalers. 16. Retailers/suppliers (including direct sales). 110. Crafts. 19.

Law firms. 12. Insurance. 7. Educational services. 7. Banks. 5. Socio-economic consultants. 8. Vets/kennels. 1. Dental clinics. 3. Medical clinics. 10. Utilities. 4. Personal services (counselling. day care. hairdressing). 13.

Infrastructure

Power

NCPC (Area Office serving Snowdrift, Rae-Edzo, Lac La Martre, Rae Lakes, Coppermine, Holman Island). Distributor, Plains Western Gas and Electric. Diesel generator (15,115 kW), hydroelectric (23,720 kW), total Snare-Yellowknife system 38,835 kW. 1984 Residential Rate: $8.96 for the first 75 kWh, 9.30¢ for each additional kWh. Commercial: $6.40 kVA, each additional kWh, 10.70¢.

Water

Piped, chlorinated and fluoridated. Old Town, surface pipe in summer, trucked in winter, local contract.

Sanitation

Piped. Bagged sewage, Old Town. Sewage disposal at Fiddler's Drainage area W of city. Garbage dump 2km N of city.

Fuel

Petroleum products available. Bulk plants, retail outlets. Heating oil, gasoline, 80/87, 100/130, Turbo "B", JP4 available.

1984 prices: Heating oil, 39.1¢/litre, propane $9.65 per 9kg bottle, gasoline 57.2¢/litre.

Transportation

Air

Airport Operator: Transport Canada.

Airport Facilities: Licensed 2286m × 46m (Rwy 15-23) and 1524m × 46m (Rwy 09-27) asphalt runways, taxiways and apron; Airfield lights include high intensity runway edge, end, threshold, identification, approach and VASIS lights (Rwy 15-33), medium intensity runway edge, threshold, end, approach, identification and VASIS lights (Rwy 09-27), rotating beacon, lighted wind socks; Navaids - NDB, VOR/DME, VDF, ILS; Air terminal building.

Services: Flight Service Station (FSS) -Weather/Communications/Flight Planning; Scheduled airfield maintenance; Crash firefighting and rescue services; Aircraft parking plugs; Public facilities (i.e. telephone and coffee shop at airport, taxi/car rental/food/accommodations/etc., in city); Aircraft storage and servicing available.

Fuel: 80/87, 100/120, 115/145, Jet B, JP-4, JP-8 (high pressure refuelling), Oils.

Scheduled Service: Pacific Western Airlines Ltd. via Calgary/Edmonton; Northwest Territorial Airways Ltd.; Ptarmigan Airways Ltd.; Air Providence Ltd. Charter Service: Ptarmigan Airways Ltd., Raecom Air Limited, Northwest Territorial Airways Ltd., Aero Arctic Ltd., Koenen's Air Service Limited, La Ronge Aviation Services Limited, Latham Island Airways Ltd., Turn Air Ltd.

Water Aerodrome: Licensed (private -Koenen's Air Service, Ptarmigan Airways Ltd., La Ronge Aviation, Latham Island Airways, Raecom Air ltd. and Turn Air Ltd.) float plane access - Alighting areas west side (Back Bay) and east side (East Bay of peninsula on Yellowknife Bay. Tie to docks on east or west side of peninsula. Break-up June 15. Freeze-up November 1.

Water Aerodrome Location: 62°28' N 114°21' W

Water Aerodrome Elevation: 157m

Road

Mackenzie Highway system, NWT - Highway Number 3. Connections to Alberta, B.C. Trucking services: 3 times a week. Bus/taxi: taxi and local bus service. Bus service from Hay River. 4 car rental firms.

Water

Barge service: operator, NTCL from Hay River. Season June to October.

Communications

Postal code: X0E 1H0 and others. Mail 6 times a week. Print media: Native Press, bi-monthly; News/North, weekly; Yellowknifer, weekly. Telephone: NorthwesTel (microwave), local and long distance; VHF radio/phone. CBC Radio broadcast center (microwave); private radio station CJCD. CBC Television (Anik), television production center; Cable TV; Radio and telephone center for Upper Mackenzie District.

Protection Services

Police: RCMP 26 man detachment, 3 man 'Air' Detachment, a Sub-Division Headquarters, 5 plainclothes units, and 52 HQ administration support staff.

Municipal by-law enforcement officers: 5.

Justices of the Peace: Sheldon Hebb, Archie Larocque, James Cumming, Sylvia Masongsong, Xavier Mercredi, Emily Overbo, A. C. Milton, Max Rispin, Donna Thomas, James Posynick, Anthony Whitford, Nellie Labertsen, Cora Stobee.

Coroners: J. Cumming, D. D. Krause, J. D. Pollard, M. Rispin, J. Coles, D. Gilday, C. Stobee, D. Brackett.

Other legal and court services: various lawyers and law offices serving the NWT. NWT Native Courtworkers Association (Head Office - 873-3678/6571 or 920-2822).

Executive Director Sue Heron-Herbert Yellowknife Courtworkers service Yellowknife, Ft. Rae, Edzo, Rae Lakes, Lac la Martre, Snowdrift.

Fire department: full-time fire chief, 9 full-time fire fighters, 26 volunteers. Hydrant system. Firehall Vehicles: 4 fire trucks - 4 Triple Combination Pumpers. Emergency vehicle, patrol van, tanker, ambulance.

Medical/Social Services

Hospital/Nursing Station. 72 beds. 12 bassinet: Stanton Yellowknife Hospital 1983 staff: 20 including casuals. 117 nurses. 5 doctors. Community Health Centre. 5 nurses. Other medical services. 1984: Medical Clinics. 10. MDs. 15. Dental Clinics. 3. Dentists. 8.

Social Services Facilities: Yellowknife Correctional Centre. Children's Receiving Home. Children's Group Home: Group Home for Mentally Handicapped Adults; Group Home for returning Psychiatric patients. 11 person Yellowknife District Social Services Office. Community-based social services and projects: NWT Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council funded project -Northern Addiction Services; Community social services projects - Arctic House (halfway house for ex-convicts). Organizations: Northern Addiction Services: NWT Mental Health. Yellowknife Association for the Mentally Handicapped. Yellowknife Family Counselling Service: NWT Council for Disabled Persons: Yellowknife Day Care Association: Tree of Peace Alcohol fieldworker program. There are over 20 Social Service type organizations.

Churches: Anglican. Baha'i. Baptist. Church of Christ. Latter Day Saints. Nazarene. Seventh Day Adventists. Pentecostal. Lutheran. Jehovah Witness. Roman Catholic. United.

Education

Schools: Sir John Franklin. 10-12. Principal J. Rouble. Mildred Hall. K-6. Principal D. Lidbury. J.H. Sissons. K-6. Principal J. Jovanovic: William McDonald. 7-9. Principal B. Strain: St. Patrick's Elementary. K-6. Principal Dave Zeluc: St. Patrick's Secondary. 7-12. Principal Vince Dumond: St. Joseph's. K-8. Principal P. Hobbs: Borealis Special School for the Emotionally Disturbed. Principal Pat Moores.
Grades K-6 students. (1983-84): 1.308; Grades 7 and up. 1.082.
Teachers: 159. [illegible] specialists. 4 teacher aides.
Hostel: Akaitcho Hall.

Local Education Authority: Sir John Franklin Education Committee; Yellowknife Board of Education. School Districts Number 1 and Number 2.

School year. August 22 - June 20.

Vocational and Continuing Education: adult education through Tree of Peace Friendship Centre: evening courses offered through Area Education Office. City of Yellowknife and others.

Housing and Accommodation

NWT Housing Corporation units (1983): 26 single family units. 3 apt. bldgs. (44 units): 1 senior citizen home (17 units): 1 row house (48 units): condos (13-4 plex units). GNWT staff housing units: 93 houses. 40 rowhouses. 288 apts. Federal: 513 units.

Commercial accommodation: Explorer Hotel. 105 rooms with bath accommodate 210. convention and banquet facilities. licensed dining room. lounge. tavern. cafeteria. gift shop. sauna. jacuzzi. TV. phones: Gold Range Hotel. 42 rooms. 18 with bath. accommodate 72. phones. banquet facilities: Twin Pine Motor Inn. 44 rooms with bath accommodate 100. kitchenettes available. phones. TV. radio. breakfast service. 2 conference rooms: Yellowknife Inn. 150 rooms with bath accommodate [illegible]. phones. TV. radio. room service. news stand. cafeteria. lounge. licensed dining room. tavern. 2 banquet rooms. 2 meeting suites: YWCA. 33 bachelor apartments. TV lounge. bath/shower. kitchenette apartments. cluster units. Prelude Lake Lodge 32 km E of Yellowknife. May 15 - September 30. housekeeping cabins accommodate 15. restaurant. licensed dining lounge. conference facilities. cabins opened in winter by pre-arrangement. In addition there are 107 campsites: Four Bed and Breakfast establishments.

Recreation

2 arenas. private racquet club. outdoor skating oval. curling rink. year round pool. bowling alley. school gyms. softball fields. golf course. beach areas. camp/picnic grounds. ski trails. parks/playgrounds. tennis courts. recreation halls. There are approximately 60 recreational organizations. Yellowknife Public Library. Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Center. Capital Twin Theatres. motion pictures. Caribou Carnival in spring. Country Fair North of Sixty in September. Midnight Golf Tournament in June. Canada Week Celebrations last week in June. Folk on the Rocks in June. Annual Sportsman's Spiel in April. Homecoming celebrations 50th Anniversary summer. 1984. Community Services Committee & Staff.

Dene of the Northwest Territories

The Dene or Indian people of Canada's Northwest Territories have traditionally occupied a vast area of land totalling 450,000 square miles.

They belong to six groups - Chipewyan, Dogrib, Slavey, Hare, Nahanni and Loucheux - that are part of the Athapaskan language family with speakers from Alaska to New Mexico. Dene (den-ay) or a similar word means "the people" in each tongue.

Pre-history The Mackenzie Basin has been occupied by the Dene and their forerunners for at least 10,000 years. As early as 10-12,000 years ago, ancestors of North American Indians entered Alaska from Siberia and moved south to central North America, probably through ice-free corridors along the mountains. Archaeological evidence uncovered in the Great Bear Lake area and several sites in the southern Yukon confirms the route.

As ice receded in the Mackenzie River, Great Slave and Great Bear Lakes areas, small bands of Indian hunters, probably closely related to the buffalo hunters of the plains, followed migrating caribou as far north as the Arctic coast. The most recent migrants were the ancestors of the Dene groups who, over the past 1,000 years, became established in the areas their descendants occupy today.

The ancestors of the modern Dene were nomadic hunters who adapted to life in the harsh and unpredictable subarctic environment. Their home was the vast spruce forest which stretches across the north below the treeline, dotted with many lakes, rivers and streams. Their world also included the "edge of the woods" (taiga) as well as the barren grounds for hunting.

In the northern forest, survival depended on hunting and fishing. The staples of Dene life were caribou, moose, beaver, rabbits and fish which gave the hunters their food, clothing and the hides needed for skin tents. Steadily the hunters evolved the way of life familiar to the Dene of today.

East of Great Slave Lake, the Chipewyans hunted caribou and each summer those living close to the treeline followed the herds onto the Barrens.

The Dogrib, who lived between Great Slave Lake and Great Bear Lake, also followed the caribou. The Dogrib took their name from a legend that said all men were descended from a dog.

The Slavey people, now the largest of the NWT's Dene tribes, lived south and west of Great Slave Lake and in the Mackenzie Valley as far north as Fort Norman. They hunted moose rather than caribou and were frequently at odds with the Nahanni of the mountain country to the southwest, who hunted both moose and woodland caribou.

The Nahanni spoke the same language as the Loucheux who lived in the northern mountains and the Mackenzie Delta. To the south of the Loucheux were the Hare people, named because they wore clothing made from woven rabbitskins.

A seventh tribe, the Yellowknife, died of disease and warfare in the 19th century. They were absorbed by the Chipewyan although their language persisted into the 20th century.

In summer, Indian families travelled by canoe, following the waterways. In winter they used snowshoes, towing their possessions on light toboggans, originally made of pieced caribou leg skins. On the big lakes when the snow was swept clean by the wind, dragging a toboggan was easier than on land.

Before Europeans arrived, dogs were seldom used for transportation although they were domesticated by the Indians. The animals were small and used only for hunting. Toboggans were better suited to the timbered country than sleds with runners. Where the woods were dense and trails wound around trees and stumps, a shorter toboggan was used. Lobsticks - trees with all the branches except the crown removed - were common markers for trails and caches of food.

The construction of canoes for summer travel took place in the spring when the sap was running and the bark of the trees was easier to peel in large pieces.

Birchbark was the favourite material but the birch tree does not grow as large as in southern Canada and only small, heavily gummed and patched canoes could be made. Spruce bark was used to make larger canoes.

The homes of the Indians were lodges of hides stretched over a framework of poles. In summer, temporary huts made of brush were common. A rectangular hut of logs was sometimes used by the Nahanni and Slavey people in winter. The Dogrib used skin tipis or pole structures in winter, banked with snow with a fire on the earth floor for warmth. The Loucheux did not travel much in winter and had more permanent dwellings built half underground. Often more than one family co-operated on the construction of a house and shared its shelter. In general, winter shelters were the same as those used in summer but more substantially built. Tipi skins were dehaired for summer while the fur was left on for winter use.

As migratory hunters, the inhabitants of the Mackenzie region carried only the tools and implements that were necessary and could not be manufactured from local materials at the campsite.

The men wore breechcloths, leggings and moccasins of caribou or other warm skins with long shirts or tunics in winter, sometimes with hoods attached. The women wore long one-piece dresses. These garments were plain or decorated with porcupine quills. The Loucheux also had decorated garments, hair dressing and face painting learned from the Tlingit and other tribes of the Pacific coast.

Social Structure The people lived in family groups frequently on the move within a broad area accepted as their tribal homeland. When several families came together at a favourite hunting or fishing place, it was a time of dancing and games. Some dances included feasting and the exchange of gifts. The dance steps were a kind of shuffle, with women taking smaller steps than men and the whole group moving around a central fire. Music was provided by drums, of hides with the hair removed stretched over willow frames. The drums had handles and were beaten with heavy sticks to produce a resonant, booming sound.

Games and contests also took place during these reunions. Simple guessing games, gambling and games of strength and skill with weapons were all common. Minor disputes were settled by a wrestling match.

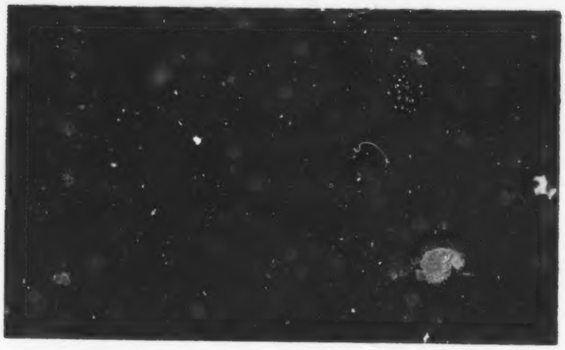
The Fur Trade The modern history of the Indians of the NWT dates from their first contact with Europeans in the late 18th century. Alexander Mackenzie, a fur trader with the Northwest Company of Montreal, travelled by canoe from his post on Lake Athabasca past Fort Resolution which had been established on Great Slave Lake in 1786. He then travelled down the river that carries his name to the Arctic Ocean. His reports opened the fur trade to the Northwest Company and many private traders.

After 1821, the Hudson's Bay Company also carried out journeys of exploration into the north. Many posts were built and abandoned during this period but by 1850 most of the settlements that exist today had been founded.

The Missionaries The fur traders were followed by missionaries. The first missionaries to enter the north were members of the Roman Catholic Oblate order in 1848. Soon there were missions at Fort Resolution, Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope and Fort MacPherson.

The Church of England also entered the missionary field at Fort Simpson. Early education of the Indians was provided by the missionaries and continued for many years in day and residential schools operated by the missions with financial assistance from the Federal government. In 1955 the Commissioner of the NWT signed an agreement to take over administration of education.

Present Conditions Today, the pattern of life among the Dene is changing rapidly, although there are still some families who live off the land. Every



year there is a seasonal movement in most communities as families go to fish camps in the summer and organize hunting parties to find fresh meat in winter. But, with the establishment of schools, medical clinics, modern transportation and communications services, most Dene have moved into settlements permanently.

The old trading system and nomadic life are giving way to a wage economy. Fur marketing is an important sector of the economy. Commercial fishing, mainly on Great Slave Lake, produces tons of fish annually - mostly whitefish, lake trout and grayling. Dene work in permanent jobs with government, in arts and crafts or private business. Guiding and work in resource development and exploration gives seasonal employment to many people.

There is much closer contact with southern Canada. Once isolated except for barge traffic in the summer, the entire Western NWT is now served by scheduled and charter aircraft.

The Mackenzie Highway connects Yellowknife, Fort Simpson and other southerly communities with the highways of Alberta. The Dempster Highway links Mackenzie Delta communities with the Yukon while the Liard Highway provides a route to northern British Columbia. There is also a rail line between Pine Point and Grimshaw, Alberta.

The Dene have developed political organizations such as the Dene Nation and these groups have become spokesmen for the people on environment, land rights, welfare, education, economic development and other issues as they seek self-determination and increased control of their own affairs.

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Northwest Territories Information ©

Inuit of the Northwest Territories

The Inuit (Eskimos) of Canada live mainly in coastal areas above the treeline in the Northwest Territories.

The Inuit are the largest native group in the North. There are 40,000 Inuit around the world and close to 16,000 in the NWT in more than 30 communities.

The Inuit population includes several regional groups, sharing a common heritage and one language with several distinct dialects.

Pre-history Distant ancestors of the Inuit had migrated to North America from Asia across the Bering land bridge by 10,000 years ago. Evidence from Alaska indicates that people settled there and through the following centuries developed several distinctive cultures.

One of these depended on a way of life adapted to Arctic conditions. About 4000 years ago, people of this culture were the first migrants into the Canadian Arctic. These were the Pre-Dorset people. Through the next 2000 years, their culture evolved into one archaeologists call the Dorset Culture.

Finally, about 1000 years ago, another migration occurred from Alaska - that of the Thule people. Thus, Inuit history is divided into three distinct phases - the Pre-Dorset, Dorset and Thule periods.

The society of the Pre-Dorset people was based on small hunting groups, ranging widely over the north. Camps have been identified as far south as Great Slave Lake and eastward and northward into Greenland.

The Pre-Dorset lived in skin tents in both summer and winter. They hunted seal, walrus and caribou for food with tools made of stone, bone, antler or other readily-available materials.

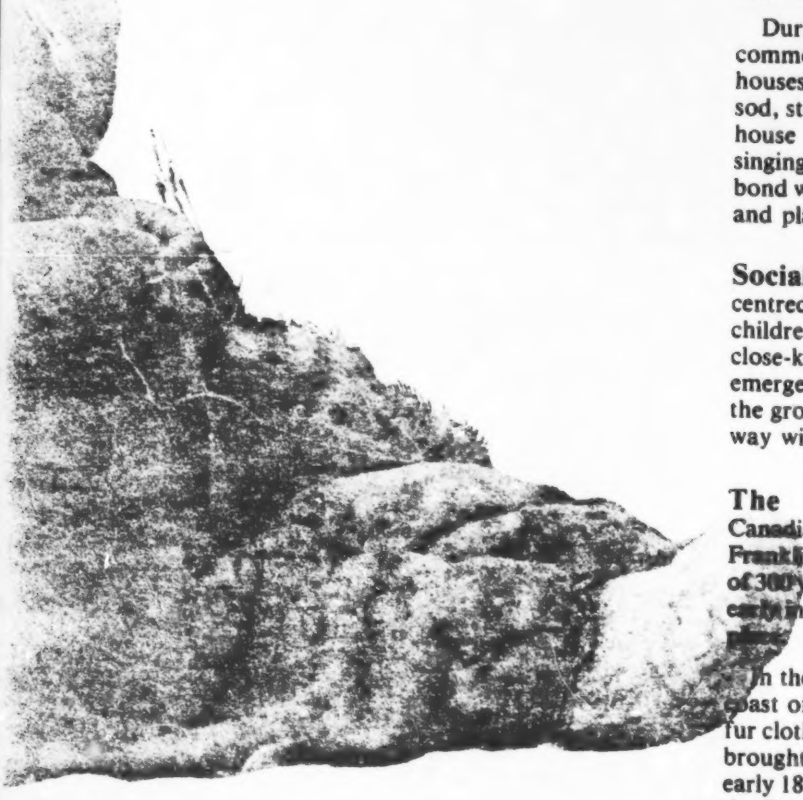
The next culture to flourish in the Canadian Arctic was the Dorset. The Dorset people lived along the coastline and in winter built snow houses. While they hunted the same animals and lived much the same way as the Pre-Dorset, the Dorset people also left evidence of a rich artistic culture expressed in intricate masks and carvings.

The second eastward migration was that of the Thule people, ancestors of today's Inuit. About 1000 A.D., these people moved eastward from Alaska. They picked up elements of the Dorset culture - such as snow houses - previously unknown in Alaska.

The Thule lived in semi-permanent villages and specialized in hunting large whales. The Thule introduced boats - the Umiak and the Kayak, for whaling and stalking sea mammals. Thule communities were near whale hunting areas, along the coast of the western Arctic and in the central and eastern Arctic.

By the 18th century, perhaps due to a change in climate, the whales disappeared. Some Thule deserted the coast and moved onto the Barrens, becoming nomadic, travelling in small groups and learning to live primarily on caribou. Most, however, put greater emphasis on the smaller sea mammals such as seal and walrus.

Seasons of the Inuit Dr. Robert Janes, director of the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage



Centre, describes the yearly cycle:

"Spring was a time of change in the land of the Inuit. The land came alive following the desolate winter and many animals exchanged their white cloak of winter for the brown of summer. With the melting of the ice and snow, the Inuit hunted seals, walrus and whales. Their umiaks were used to move belongings and family from camp to camp, as well as to hunt the whale.

As the summer advanced, Inuit villages broke up and groups of families joined together to travel inland in search of caribou. They preferred to trap the caribou in the water where they could be hunted from a kayak. Stone figures or inukshuks were built near lakes to direct the animals into the water. In both summer and winter, wolves, foxes, hares and even polar bears were caught in specially constructed stone traps.

As the days grew shorter, preparations began for winter. Food was stored, clothing was made and the successes of the hunt were celebrated. Using implements fashioned of bone and ivory, the women were able to do fine sewing. Tailored clothing was their strength against the cold.

During the summer, skin tents were the most common shelter, but as the fall passed into winter, houses were fashioned from snow, as well as from sod, stones and whalebone. In some areas, a special house was also made during the fall called the singing house or Qaggi. It was here that their timeless bond with the land was renewed by singing, dancing and playing special games."

Social organization The Inuit community centred on the family. Parents, grandparents, children and often married children formed a close-knit family group. Sometimes a strong leader emerged who had a direct effect on the activities of the group. Other families operated in a democratic way with decisions made by consensus.

The Explorers Early explorers of the Canadian Arctic, such as Martin Frobisher and John Franklin, met Inuit from time to time over a period of 300 years but it was not until the arrival of whalers early in the 19th century that changes began to take place.

In the Keewatin area, particularly along the west coast of Hudson Bay, Inuit traded fresh meat and fur clothing for firearms, iron cookware and cotton brought by the New England whaling fleet in the early 1800s. In the west, there was little contact with the Europeans until American whalers rounded the North Cape and established a base on Herschel Island in 1888.

By the end of the century, the Inuit had developed a dependence on white men's goods and supplies. It was through their dealings with the whalers that most of the Inuit were introduced to the use of wooden whale boats, firearms, foreign clothing, tools and tobacco while the whalers depended to a large degree on fresh meat supplied by the Inuit.

The Traders Between 1900 and 1925, fur traders, missionaries and the RCMP brought major changes in the life of Canada's Inuit. Steel traps and hunting rifles changed the hunting styles of the people and gradually life began to centre on trading in furs, rather than hunting for survival. The traditional winter family gatherings died out as trade increased in importance. Today they are being revived as winter and summer games.

The missionaries brought Christian beliefs and the written world, as well as medical care and education. Until the Canadian government moved into the north following the second World War, the traders and missionaries provided the main contact between the Inuit and the outside world.

The Present During the 1940s and 50s, both the fur trading economy and the health of the Inuit collapsed. The prices of pelts dropped suddenly and Inuit who had become dependent on trade for staples such as flour and sugar were faced with rapid inflation in the prices of these goods. In addition, the people became victims of illnesses such as smallpox, influenza and measles to which they had no immunity.

Together with payments to help families maintain a better standard of living, the government began to settle Inuit in communities where the government services available in the south were also provided to the Inuit.

Since that time, administrative responsibility for community life has gradually been assumed by the Inuit. In 1985 Inuit comprised one-third of the elected members of the Northwest Territories Legislative Assembly and represent their people in the House of Commons and Senate of Canada.

But, like their ancestors, the Inuit of today retain an expertise in northern survival and the technology to sustain a relatively large population in an inhospitable environment.

For today's Inuit, the most valuable fur bearer is the Arctic fox. The seal hunt remains important. In winter, hunters travel by snowmobile to hunt caribou, muskox and polar bear and to work their traplines. Each autumn Inuit families fish for Arctic char as the fish return to the rivers to spawn.

As well as a traditional life on the land, Inuit today are involved in public administration, mining in the high Arctic, oil and gas exploration, construction and other trades across the north.

From the almost complete isolation of thirty years ago, most communities now have regular air service and Anik satellite-supplied radio and television.

Food and consumer items are shipped yearly by sea to remote communities for sale in stores and co-operatives, one of the most common forms of Inuit business enterprise.

Through the Legislative Assembly of the NWT and political groups such as the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement (COPE) and Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC) and development corporations, Inuit are taking charge of their own political development and economic future.

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QUALITY

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